

A JOURNEY FROM GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA;

WITH

A View of that Garrison and its Environs;
a Particular Account of the Towns in the
Hoya of M A L A G A; the Ancient
and Natural History of those Cities, of the
Coast between them, and of the Mountains of
R O N D A.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

THE MEDALS OF EACH MUNICIPAL TOWN;
AND A CHART, PERSPECTIVES, AND DRAWINGS,

TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1772,

By FRANCIS CARTER, Esq.

VOLUME THE FIRST.



*Quondam, quanta fuit, Res gestæ, Hispania monstrant;
Hæ fileant, Lapidés, ipsaque Saxa docent.*

Ambrosio Morales.

L O N D O N:
PRINTED FOR T. CADELL, IN THE STRAND.
MDCCLXXVII.

TO THE REVEREND
JEREMIAH MILLES, D. D. F. R. S.

DEAN OF EXETER,
PRESIDENT;

TO THE VICE PRESIDENTS, COUNCIL,
AND MEMBERS, OF THE LEARNED
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES:

THIS WORK, CHIEFLY TREATING OF THE
ROMAN AND MOORISH ANTIQUITIES
IN THE KINGDOM OF GRANADA,
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,
PRESENTED, AND OFFERED,
TO THEIR PATRONAGE,

BY THEIR MOST OBEDIENT,
DEVOTED HUMBLE SERVANT,

FRANCIS CARTER.

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P R E F A C E.

THERE have been hitherto no other accounts of this coast published in our language, but the cursory remarks and vague descriptions of English gentlemen, who, making but a few days residence at its capital towns, often only as many hours, could not be expected (how much merit soever they might otherwise possess) to give any regular history of a people, with whose language they were wholly unacquainted: I have known Spain from my very childhood, since the year 1753, to 1773; all my time (except five years spent in France) was past in Andalusia and the kingdom of

Granada:

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P R E F A C E.

Granada : during so long an absence from my native country, I sought consolation through the study of that in which it was my lot to reside.

I have engraved a *geographical* and *classical* chart of the country I describe, which was drawn by myself on an entirely new plan; and, sensible of the utility, advantage, and, I had almost said, absolute necessity, of perspective views, to complete and illustrate, even the best-written descriptions; from seven and twenty drawings, which I took of the different towns and places I past through, I have selected and engraved thirteen, in a scale suitable to the edition, and to be bound up with it: entertaining the most liberal opinion of the publick, I have not hesitated to advance a large sum, which I can ill spare, being desirous that a work which has cost me so many years labour, might be accompanied with every possible embellishment.

The

P R E F A C E.

The numerous inscriptions I met with in my rout, I have, with no small pains, accurately copied, and presented to the publick in their original characters. When I was at Cartama, a poor illiterate native offered me for sale, on a sheet of Spanish paper, what *he called* copies of the Roman stones in that town; this manuscript, as soon as I cast my eye on it, I found to be a miserable unintelligible scrawl, and immediately returned it, informing him that it could be of use to no one; and yet I have the greatest reason to be assured, from the information of a learned member of the Society of Antiquaries, that this very paper has been presented to them by an actual member of the Royal Society, who was for a few hours at Cartama some weeks after me; and who did not, I am persuaded, reflect that such erroneous inscriptions, authorized by their reception among the archives of so respectable a Society, might lead

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the

the searching Antiquary into endless faults and absurdities.

The two plates of medals are most of them engraved from the originals in my cabinet, which will very shortly be rendered the compleatest in this kingdom in the Spanish series, by the addition of a capital collection from Spain, which its learned owner [*a*] has been forty years in forming, and who, in his letters to me, is pleased to express himself desirous, that they should pass before he died into the hands of a person who would properly value and study them, he being on the verge of the grave, and his great age and piety directing his attention to more serious subjects.

These coins have been already published by Lastinosa, Velasquez,

[*a*] Don Thomas Joseph Calbello, canon of the metropolitan church of Granada, whose cabinet is included by father Flores in the list of those out of which he selected the medals, engraved in his 3d volume of Spanish and Gothick coins.

and

and Flores; but I thought the reader would take in good part that I should put myself to an additional expence, in order to save him that of procuring those very rare and costly books.

The numismatick science is at length, I trust, rescued out of the heavy hands of the German pedants [b], and the coins delivered from the uniform rims in which their false taste had fettered them; their still more heavy compositions, written in a dead language, seem to be solely made to overwhelm and crush their readers under the weight of their enormous folios: father Flores and Monsieur Pellerin have more amply and elegantly instructed Spain and France, each in their native tongue, and in quarto, and engraved their coins with accuracy in their respective forms: sorry am I to say, that, since the

[b] Goltzius, Gesner, Occo, Mediobarbo, Morell, Havercamp, Banduri, Beger, Leibe, &c.

P R E F A C E.

days of Mr. Addison, no one has rendered the same service to Great Britain [c], where every other science

[c] I make no account of lord *Pembroke's Cabinet*, as that nobleman has not accompanied his plates with a single sheet of letter-press; and it is very clear, from the confused arrangement of them, that he did not understand many of the coins he engraved, which, like those in the German books, are in circles: much less esteem is due to the *Tesoro Britannico* of *Haym*; who, being by profession a musician, and totally illiterate, is more to be praised for attempting a work above his capacity, than blamed for his horrid execution of the engravings, all in circles, and the numerous and endless blunders he falls into, by endeavouring to explain them: a capital error I shall have occasion in the following sheets to correct; and, not to mention many others of the like nature, when he writes on the coins of Athens, which shew the head of Minerva reversed by an owl in various attitudes, he explains each head to be that of an Athenian general. Accounting for a reverse, which bears an owl sitting in an olive tree; ridiculous to relate! he gravely tells his readers,

science is carried to its utmost perfection; and where the completest, and most valuable collections have been formed by many private and noble individuals, by order and expence of Parliament, and by His MAJESTY himself, the august Patron of all the Arts [c]: they are certainly the most perfect and most

that the body of this tree is the Tiara of Artabazes king of Persia, on which the owl sits exulting for the victory gained over that king by Cymon, whose head he will have to be represented on the other side; this very coin now lies in my cabinet.

[c] In the King's cabinet is the most numerous and richest series of Roman gold in these kingdoms; the marquis of Rockingham possesses a noble and matchless collection of Roman large brads; the museum of Dr. Hunter, and the cabinet of the Reverend Mr. Cratcherode, contain the most extensive series of Greck kings and cities, as well as of Roman silver; and the Etruscan and Roman weights of Mr. Charles Combe can be equalled only by those in the British Museum.

beautiful

beautiful monuments of antiquity, a pleasing and inexhaustible source of instruction to the Antiquary, the Student, and the Gentleman, and the best and most useful school of the Statuary, the Architect, and the Painter.

When I mentioned the Gothick gold coins (vol. II. p. 234), deceived by the Spanish Antiquaries, I have inadvertently asserted them to be all in general of base alloy; which should be only understood of those in that series which follow Sisebutus. The two coins of Reccaredus, in plate 2. lie in my cabinet, and are of fine gold, and in the flower of the die; whereas that which I have engraved of Egica and Witiza, the immediate predecessors of Don Rodrigo, appears to me to have more of silver than gold in its composition, for which reason perhaps father Flores in his *Medallas de los Reyes Godos*, has quoted it as silver.

Again:

Again, in treating of the arrival of the Carthaginians at Carteia (vol. I. p. 87.) I forgot to speak of many coins of that people which I possess, and were *there* found by me; of them I have introduced six in my first plate, on which are seen the head of Proserpine, the torch of Ceres, the horse and palm of Africa, and the initial Phœnician character of the name of Carthage: the beauty and excellent workmanship of the Carthaginian coins, which are innumerable in all metals and sizes, confirm the accounts handed to us by history, of their opulence and great trade; and inform us, that they carried the arts with them to Africa, from their mother Tyre, ages before they were known to Greece or Rome.

With the specimens I have given of the Spanish Desconocida coins, I have engraved one, whose legend, according to Velasquez, is in the Elbyfinian language; the ten which follow

low are in Celtiberian, the original characters of the oldest inhabitants of Spain of whom we have any account; and the three last certainly bear Phœnician letters. Should it hereafter be my fortune to be employed in Spain, it is my intention, and will ever be my inclination, to collect and class all these coins in their proper order, and throw every light on them that the materials left us will permit. A more agreeable and perhaps more useful task will be, to publish a complete series of the Spanish money from the time of the Goths, where Flores took leave of us, to this day.

I have promised, in the body of this work, at the desire of many learned friends, to write a treatise on the Spanish literature; which, I repeat, I shall be very happy to comply with, if the indispensable duty of providing for an only Infant may ever leave me
at

P R E F A C E.

xv

at leisure to pursue my favourite studies; for, as an excellent writer and philosopher of the present age has observed, *Poetry and Letters are the ornaments of prosperity, and afford the most pleasing consolation in every situation*; and indeed all science were vain and unavailing, if, at the same time that it enlightens and betters the heart, it did not teach us this useful lesson, *That human happiness is founded on wisdom and virtue, and that they will both be within our reach, even when deserted by friends and riches* [e].

Theobald's Road,
January 1, 1777.

[e] Sen. de Vitâ Beatâ.

C O N-

C O N T E N T S

O F

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This Day is published by the Author,
And sold by THOMAS CADELL, in the STRAND,
(Price 25s. in Boards)

Thirteen of the principal Places and Views described in this Work, elegantly engraved from the Author's original Drawings by the most eminent Artists, and on a proper Scale to bind up with it; in which are included Four Capital Views of *Malaga* and its Cathedral, of the *Moorish* Monuments in that City, and Perspectives of the Roman Colony of *Carteia*, and ancient Town of *Cartama*.



J O U R N E Y

FROM GIBRALTAR

T O M A L A G A.



B O O K I.

CHAPTER I.

OF all the countries in the known Book I.
 world, there is not perhaps any Panegyrick of
 one province so worthy of our atten- this Country.
 tion and curiosity, as that part of the
 kingdom of Granada which we are

GIBRALTAR. going to traverse ; none blest with a richer or more luxuriant climate ; none more famous in Ancient History ; and none that can be compared with it, even in these our days, for any of those natural gifts and blessings which are allowed to contribute to the pleasure and happiness of mankind.

Its Climate.

To the beauty of its climate all the Roman Authors bear testimony. Lucan the Poet speaks with complacency of the serenity and perpetual clearness of the sky about Gibraltar ; and Pliny, who resided here many years, in the last words of his Natural History, after having through a laudable partiality given the preference to his native Italy, renders justice to the Southern coast
of

of Spain, and affirms *that* only of Book I.
all others can be compared with it.

Strabo [a] likewise celebrates the ^{Its Fertility.}
great fertility and abundance of this
country, which he styles *marvellous*;
and informs us that in his days not
only Italy, but several other provinces
of the Roman Empire, were hence
yearly supplied with large quantities
of wine, the very best wheat, and
finest oil; the superior qualities of
which articles are much extolled by
the Poet Statius.

Julius Cæsar [b], in his excellent
Commentaries, calls Spain a most
healthy region; and Justin the His-
torian [c] passes great encomiums on

[a] Lib. iii.

[b] Lib. iii.

[c] Lib. xliv.

GIBRALTAR. its mildness, observing that it was placed in a happy temperature, not so hot as Africk, nor subject to the cold winds of France; and true it is, in no part of the globe you breathe a purer air, where the winters are more moderate, or the summer's sun more benign: and whoever observes this coast with attention, will find its vallies plentiful and abundant beyond comparison; its gardens and orchards full of all manner of pleasant fruits, and its mountains teeming with gold and silver, and universally clothed with the rich vine. The sea that bounds it is famous for its fish [*d*]; and the very

[*d*] Vitellius the Roman Emperor used to have vessels of three banks of oars continually employed to fetch the delicate fish of the Streights of Gibraltar. “*Murænarum lactes, a Carpatheo usque fretoque Hispaniæ per navarchos ac triremes petiuarum commiscuit.*” Sueton. lib. ix.

‘
rivers

rivers are not only salubrious, but Book I.
have their sands enriched with
gold [e]. I will sum up the just pane-

[e] Strabo assures us that the rivers of Spain run upon golden sands, and that grains of the finest gold were found in them; such the Romans called *Palas*. He adds, that out of the very stones of the rivers they frequently extracted pieces of gold as big as nuts. Ambrosio Morales informs us, he saw a grain of gold taken out of a river, that was as large as a Garavanzo pea.

The Darro at Granada was called in Latin *Dat Aurum* from the quantities of gold grains found in its sands. The golden altar of the parish church of San Gil at Granada is entirely composed of them; and that city, when the Emperor Charles V. paid them a visit in 1526, presented him with a sumptuous crown, the ore of which was likewise fished out of the same river.

The waters of the Darro were by the Moors accounted very wholesome; and to this day the physicians esteem its banks and air of peculiar service to decayed constitutions; the very cattle are said to receive instant benefit, when disordered, by drinking in it.

GIBRALTAR. gyrick of this country in the words of a learned Fleming [*f*], who travelled over it in the year 1560.

“Quaqua enim versus ex ea pro-
 “spexeris, habes quod Naturæ ac
 “Dei bonitatem, agrique Grana-
 “tensis felicitatem admireris, ita ut
 “incredibili oblectatione oculorum
 “sensum afficiat.”

Ancient names
 of this Pro-
 vince:

The Phœnicians styled this pro-
 vince Tartefides [*g*]; after them the

By the Phœni-
 cians called
 Tartefides.

Greeks called all the south of Spain
 Iberia; and, as a mark of their esteem,

By the Greeks
 Iberia.

placed in it the river Lethe and the
 Elyfian fields.

[*f*] Georgius Hoffnagal, Civitates Orbis Ter-
 ræ. Cologne.

[*g*] “This region was called Tartefides
 “which the Turduli now inhabit.” Strabo, iii.

The

The Carthaginians, a nation greedy Book I.
 of gain, extremely coveted the mines they found here; and after them the Romans were so charmed with this province, that they abandoned their native country in troops, establishing in it no less than eight colonies, and among them numbers of senatorial families. In the days of Strabo were found in the city of Cadiz alone five hundred of the equestrian order, so that the country became insensibly peopled with Roman citizens, from whose most noble progeny sprung renowned philosophers, celebrated poets, great statesmen, and even the worthiest emperors of Rome.

“ Quid dignum memorare tuis Hispania terris
 “ Vox humana valet?—

“ Dives equis, frugum facilis, preciosa metallis,

“ Principibus fœcunda piis. Tibi sæcula debent

“ Trajanum : Series his fontibus Ælia fluxit.

GIBRALTAR. “Hinc Senior Pater, hinc juvenum diademata

“fratrum,

“Hæc generat qui cuncta regant : nec laude

“virosum

“Cenferi contenta fuit, nisi Matribus æquè

“Vinceret, & gemino certatim splendida sexu ;

“Flaccillam [*b*], Mariamque daret, pulcramque

“Serenam [*i*].”

The Romans, to express their veneration for Spain, painted her an Heroine, armed with an helmet, her right hand bearing a shield, and two darts ; and published it on their gold and silver money, in letters at full length [*k*], or by the symbols of its arms and products as in a gold coin [*l*] struck in Rome during his third consulship

[*b*] Flacilla wife of Theodore the Great, Maria wife of Honorius, and Serena wife of Stilico.

[*i*] Claudian. Pan. Reg. Serenæ.

[*k*] See medal N° 1.

[*l*] See medal N° 2.

by

by Adrian, who was born in Italica, Book I.
 and has perpetuated therein the memory of his natal country, by the well-known types of the rabbit, and olive tree.

“ *Bætis olivifera crinem redimite corona[m]!*”

And again, Catullus in his 35th poem,

“ *Tu præter omnes unc de capillatis*

“ *CUNICULOSÆ Celtiberice fili*

“ *Egnati———*”

The “rabbit-bearing Celtiberia,” as By its ancient Inhabitants Turditanæ. Catullus calls this country, was, according to Pliny[*n*], peopled by the Celtiberians of Lusitania, long before the time of the Romans, and from them called the province of the Celtici, By the Celtiberians Celtici. as appeared to him from the similitude of the religion, tongue, and manners

[*m*] Martial, lib. xii. ep. c.

[*n*] Lib. iii. cap. i.

GIBRALTAR. of the people; many ages before which event, that part of Spain round Carteia formed the most flourishing kingdom of the Turditani,

By the Romans
Bœtica. It was afterwards by the Romans named Bœtica, one of the three provinces into which they divided the peninsula of Spain: notwithstanding the Turduli or Turdetani still retained their name; but further to the eastward, the bishoprick of Malaga, and as far as Carthagera, was called the By the Carthagenians
Baltulia. region of the Baltuli, as we learn from Ptolemy.

By the Vandals
and Goths
Vandalia. The Vandals, on the decline of the Roman empire, having overrun this country, had the honour of imposing its present name, according to the archbishop Don Rodrigo [o], who

[o] Historia de los Ostrogodos, cap. ii.
affirms

affirms the Vandals Silingi called the Book I.
country Vandalia, and thence Andalusia,

The Goths, by whom they were By the Moors
Andaluz. quickly succeeded, did not change it; nor the Moors, who conquered and possessed it seven hundred years : they used to stile it Andaluz.

The hill of Gibraltar is placed in Description of
the Hill of
Gibraltar. 36 degrees and seven minutes North latitude, according to the tables of Ptolemy, verified by modern observations. Its situation is very remarkable, advancing into the sea from the main land like a fitula or bucket ; an idea which caused the Greeks to name it Calpe.

GIBRALTAR.

Κάλπη ὄρος καὶ στήλη τῆς ἐνὸς θαλάσσης [p].

“ The mountain of Calpe, and column
“ in the inner sea.”

Pomponius Mela very justly describes it,

“ Penè totus in mare prominens [q].”

And Strabo, with equal exactness,

“ Calpe is 'a mountain not very large,
“ but very high and erect, and appears at a distance in the form of
“ an island [r].”

Its Length.

It is near a league long from North to South, in breadth irregular from half to three quarters of a mile, and its towering head frequently hid in the clouds [s].

[p] Ptol. lib. ii. cap. 4.

[q] Lib. i. cap. 6.

[r] Lib. iii.

[s] The summit of the rock is about 1400 feet perpendicular above the sea.

Gibraltar.

Gibraltar is joined to the Continent Book I.
 by a neck of low and deep sand, of ^{It is a Penin-}
 the same breadth with itself, but which
 widens considerably towards the Spa-
 nish lines: this isthmus is near a league
 long, and, with the opposite coast of
 Spain, forms a noble and safe bay eight
 miles over, in which ride vast fleets
 of merchant-men, who repair from
 all parts of the Mediterranean, and
 are here obliged to wait for an
 eastern wind, without which no ship
 can sail out of the Streights.

The hill is of such an irregular ^{Its irregular}
 form, that, when you are near, you can
 never see it all from any one part: its
 head clearly faces the East; thence to
 the castle, and beyond Crouchet's gar-
 den it fronts the North; forward as far
 as the Signal-house the North-West,
 5 where

GIBRALTAR. where it takes a sharp turn, and continues to Europa Point due South: by reason of which oblique situation, when you approach the town from the inundation, you can see no farther of the rock than the castle, and even in the town your sight is bounded by Charles V's wall; again, after you have past the South gate and got upon the red sands, the town vanishes from you, and all the hill with it to the North of the Signal-house. The back of the rock is scalped and inaccessible, and it is this peculiar circumstance that forms its chief strength.

Calpe one of the Pillars of Hercules. Writers in general agree that the Pillars of Hercules were placed in the Straights (though none of them can tell where); and that, after they perished by time, the two mountains
of

of Calpe and Abyla remained with the names; as say Pomponius Mela [*t*], Solinus [*u*], Dionysius [*w*], &c. It was the custom in all ages to build pillars and monuments at the term of any celebrated expedition, the most ancient of which is that of the Patriarch Jacob [*x*]. Alexander likewise erected altars in India in imitation of Hercules and Bacchus.

Those writers who have endeavoured to prove that there was a town built on the rock of Gibraltar by the Phœnicians are clearly mistaken, as Mela, Strabo, Ptolemy, and all the ancient geographers, who so particularly de-

No ancient
Town on
Calpe.

[*t*] Lib. ii. cap. 6.

[*u*] Cap. 26.

[*w*] De Situ Orbis.

[*x*] Genesis xxviii.

GIBRALTAR. scribe the hill by the name of Calpe, would certainly have mentioned it; and this is corroborated by both Strabo[*y*] and the Itinerary of Antoninus, calling Carteia Calpe-Carteia. Father Hardouin is of the number of those who persist in affirming there was formerly a city here; he lays great stress on an apocryphal medal of the queen of Sweden with the head of a Cæsar, and the reverse a Galley; the inscription C. I. C. A. A. P. which he will have to be C A L P. It is of the emperor Philip the Younger, and may be seen among the medals of that prince in the collection of Vaillant.

The author of the *Recueil de Médailles de Peuples et des Villes*, in his

[*y*] Strabo styles it *Καλπη πόλις*, that is, the city of Calpe, or more properly near Calpe.

9th

9th tom. plate ult. published this present year 1772, has quoted one as coined in the supposed city of Calpe. The head is that of laurelled Jove, the reverse an armed figure standing, and the legend CALP. He, however, ingenuously confesses his doubts, as to the propriety of its application to a colony, that the learned universally allow never existed: he owns the letters have been much rubbed and defaced, so as not to be read with certainty; and acknowledges the improbability of the artist leaving out the last letter E, when he had room abundant for its admission, contrary to the custom of the ancients, who often abbreviated with one letter, seldom with more than three. From a coin therefore imperfect, ill-preserved, and worse

GIBRALTAR. understood, no argument or proof can be drawn.

Present Town
founded by
the Moors,
Anno 714.

The Moors under Tarif-Abenzarca, in the year of our Lord 714, were the first who noticed the natural strength of the place; they built, peopled, and fortified, both the castle and town: in this latter is little worth remarking; the English being a nation, that, in all their colonies spread over the face of the globe, study more the useful than the grand.

And called by
them Gibel-
Tarif;

The hill lost its ancient name of Calpe on the arrival of Tarif, who called it after himself Gibel-tarif, or Tarif's mountain: Abdulmalic, historian of the kings of Morocco, deduces its present name from Gibel-tath, or the Mountain of the Entrance, being

being the key that let them into Spain; Book I.
 but Leo Africanus says expressly, its
 truest derivation is from Gibel-fetoh,
 which in Arabick signifies the Moun-
 tain of Victory, Abulcacim Tarif Ab-
 entarique calls it by a similar name, and by the Spa-
 nish Gib-
 Jabal-fath. Hence Gibraltar by the
 Spaniards.

GIBRALTAR.

CHAPTER II.

View of the
Hill.

THE head of the rock of Gibraltar is almost perpendicular, and composed of a white stone which they burn for lime. The batteries facing Spain appear next : the Spaniards call this part of the hill, *Una Boca de fuego*. The remains of the Moorish castle are close to them ; directly under is Crouchet's house and garden, where I resided fifteen months ; lower down, and level with the water, is the grand battery, under which is the land gate ; above the town appears the hospital for the army, and in it Bethlem barracks, formerly a convent of Nuns ; the admiralty-house, in the time of the Spaniards a monastery of White Friars ;

Friars; and further on that of St. Francis [z], where resides the governor; the Spanish church is between them: lastly, under Charles the Vth's wall is the armory and new mole, of use in time of war; the red sands are very conspicuous. Mrs. Webber's pleasant house lies next on an eminence near the new barracks; between which and the naval hospital is the vineyard; the wind-mills and Europa Point finish the landscape.

[z] It is a plain building, more convenient than elegant, but pleasantly situated near the sea, with a large garden; the church of the convent is kept open for divine service, and the only one in the town, all the other chapels and places of worship having been turned into store-houses, to the great scandal of the Spaniards, and inconvenience of the Protestants: the bells of the Tower, incommoding the governor, were, by his order, unhung, so that the inhabitants are forced to repair to church by beat of drum.

GIERALTAR.

No Roman An-
tiquities in
Gibraltar.

This place having never been inhabited before the Mahometan æra, no Roman antiquities can be expected in it: however, when we cross the river Guadiaro, I shall have occasion to take notice of two inscriptions brought thence, and employed somewhere by the Spaniards in the walls of the town. There are those who affirm they are placed in the fountain on the grand parade with the letters inwards: but this I know not how to credit, as the fountain has been frequently taken down and repaired since the residence of the English; and surely our military gentry, though seldom men of letters, could not have been so totally illiterate, as to follow the barbarous custom of the Moors by inverting these inscriptions, the sole monu-

monuments existing of an ancient town, and burying them in mortar and oblivion on a rock abounding with plenty of stones, that cost only the explosion of a little gunpowder.

Book I.

Of the Arabs, the building most deserving our attention, and which indeed first presents itself to our view, is the Castle, situated pretty eminent on the north side of the hill. It consisted formerly, after the manner of the Moors, of a triple wall, descending down to the water side, the lowest of which has been long since entirely taken away, and the grand battery and water-port built on its site. Of the second wall only the foundations are to be traced; on them were erected Crouchet's house and garden and a line of private storerooms: the higher walls would

Moorish Anti-
quities.

Description of
the Castle

GIBRALTAR. have long since shared the same fate, had they not been found by experience of infinite service in covering the town at the time of a siege, the marks of balls being visible in numberless places upon those facing the Spanish lines ; two other walls form an oblong square, ascending up the hill, and terminating in an angle at the Torre del Hominage : within them nothing is to be seen but heaps of leveled ruins, on which are now barracks for two companies of soldiers.

Descripⁿ of
the Torre del
Hominage.

The Torre del Hominage, in all Moorish castles, is the highest and most elevated tower, so called because therein the Alcalde used at the entrance into his government to take the oaths of fealty in the hands of the king or somebody appointed to represent him.

That of this castle is entire, but has BOOK I.
 been long since shut up and made use
 of as a magazine for powder ; under it
 is a parapet defended by a semicircular
 tower.

The few other remaining buildings Of the
Mosque.
 are quite in ruins : among those to be
 traced and worth our curiosity, is a
 little square building to the eastward,
 formerly a Mosque, which would have
 never been known for a place of de-
 votion, were it not for an Arabick
 dedication on the wall, which im-
 ports in English :

“ To the God that pacifies, and the Peace-
 “ maker, to the God eternal, and that lasts
 “ for ever,
 “ To the God that lasts for ever, to the God
 “ that pacifies, and the Peace-maker.” Inscription
on it.

A neat

GIBRALTAR.

A neat Morisque court, adorned with a colonade of twelve groups of brick pillars, is near the chapel : they give a pleasing idea of Eastern architecture, and support a terrace twenty-four feet high, paved with brick ; in this yard are two noble rooms, each twelve feet broad, and twenty-four long.

Of the Re-
servoir.

As water was a chief and capital article in ancient fortification, and here none was to be got out of the rock, the architect has taken care to cove and pave the roof, as well of the Torre del Hominage, as of the other buildings ; conveying the rain-water by the means of large earthen pipes into a reservoir, constructed for that purpose, under the apartments, twelve feet square, still entire : there are not want-
ing

ing those, who will have this refer-
voir to have been a bath, and shew
you another room, where they assure
you was a royal hot bagnio; nay they
go so far as to parcel out each plot and
wall into kings and queen's dressing-
rooms, bed-chambers, halls of au-
dience, guard-rooms, and all the ne-
cessary apartments of a king's resi-
dence; but those who know from
history, that Gibraltar never was a
court, and that no prince, Christian
or Moor, ever made in it any other
than a casual residence, landing or
embarking for Barbary, will give no
credit to such romances.

True it is, that Gibraltar being al-
ways esteemed by the Moors the key
into Spain, this castle was built as
strong as possible, and no cost spared
to

GIBRALTAR to render it impregnable; a proof of which is the entireness of the Torre del Hominage, and of the other walls still standing; and their having sustained the injuries of time and frequent sieges, above a thousand years. Again, any body who has had opportunities of viewing the castles of Cordova, Granada, and Malaga, are acquainted with the gold and azure, the Mosaic stuccos, the superb inscriptions, and other pompous characteristics, of a royal Moorish palace, which they will in vain look for in Gibraltar.

Arabick In-
scription on
the Castle Gate
of Gibraltar.

Over the South gate of this castle, which fronts the soldier's hospital, is an Arabick inscription that ascertains the exact period of its erection, and which, together with that on the wall of the mosque, have been already published

lished by an officer of this garrison: Book I.
his translations of both very nearly
agree with mine, which were given me
in Spanish by a Barbary Jew, well
versed in the Arabick idiom, and con-
firm the correctness of that gentle-
man's copy [a]. In English it is this:

Prosperity and peace to our sovereign and the
slave of God, the supreme governor of the
Moors, our sovereign Aby Abul Hajez, son
of Jezed, supreme governor of the Moors,
son of our sovereign Aby al Walid, whom
God preserve.

So far of the inscription, which is
in one line, was legible; the line under
it, mentioning undoubtedly the year
of the Hegira, and the name of the
alcalde or architect who built the
castle, is quite effaced.

[a] See the History of the Herculean Streights,
which I found published by Col. James, on my
return to England.

By

GIBRALTAR.Enquiry into
the Date of
this Inscryp-
tion.

By the Moorish chronicles of Rafis,
and that of the archbishop Rodrigo,
we learn that Wualid here mentioned
was the second of that name, and the
twelfth in the order of Caliphs, who
began his reign in the year of the
hegira 105, which answers to that of
our Lord 725.

Wittenduring
the reign of
Wualid II.

Elmakin reckons Wualid the fe-
venteenth Caliph from Mahomet, and
says his true name was Hefiam, son
of Abdulmelic.

Hefiam, son of Abdulmelic, was
called Abul Walid; he was the 17th
Caliph, and the 10th of the sons of
Ommiah.—Hefiam died in the year of
the Hegira 125; and reigned 19 years,
seven months, and 11 days [b].

[b] Saracenica Hist. lib. i. ca. 17.

This prince, though during a reign Book I.
of nineteen years he never had the Some Account
of that Prince.
sword sheathed, and maintained continual and great wars in Africa, Asia, and Europe, is highly extolled by all the Arabian writers, for his great love of learning, which he cultivated and protected: they call him the Father of the Sciences, give us magnificent descriptions of his sumptuous temples, aqueducts, and palaces, which he built Damascus and other cities where he kept his court, and speak with elogium of his vast plantations and gardens.

In the year 739 died Jezid this Caliph's governor of Africa, in the city of Caruan; on which occasion rose up with most of those provinces and the Tingitania, a valiant Alcalde named Abul Hagez (the person mentioned

GIBRALTAR. in the above-cited inscription) a captain well known and beloved in Spain, who had served under Abdulmalic, a preceding viceroy of Wualid, and who died in Cordova much about this time: the chronicles expressly tell us, he usurped the title of supreme governor of the Moors, which with his owning subjection to the Caliph Walid, whom, as well as Jezid his predecessor, he styles his father by adoption, according to the Oriental usage, are circumstances which fix the date of this inscription.

On the death of Abdulmalic above-mentioned, another chief of the same name, having risen up with the government of Spain, and driven out of it. Raduan Walid's deputy, the Moors of Cordova sent an embassy to Abul Hajez,

Hajez, offering to become his subjects if he would return to Spain and deliver them from the tyranny of Abdulmalic: Abul Hajez hereupon embarked his troops, and landed at Gibraltar, where he resided some months; but the same year was routed by Abdulmalic in a pitched battle on the banks of the Guadiana; after his overthrow Abul Hajez retreated to Gibraltar, where he had left his fleet, and passed over to Barbary, whence he never returned; the year following, 740, he sent over his general Abdarrahan with a larger force, who routed, besieged, and killed Abdulmalic in Cordova, and confirmed to Abul Hajez the sovereignty of Spain: his reign was of short duration, for in the latter end of the year 741, Raduan and Juzef, generals of the

VOL. I. D Caliph,

GIBRALTAR. Caliph, fought and conquered him in a battle, wherein he lost his life on the fields of Tajora, three leagues East of Tripoli.

This Castle erected in 739.

These events fix the erection of this castle to the years 739, 40, or 41 at latest: probably it was begun while Abul Hajez was in Gibraltar; and finished, and the inscription placed over the gate, after the death of Abdulmalic. As Gibraltar owes to this prince so famous a citadel, it will not be amiss to take notice, that the archbishop Don Rodrigo makes honourable mention of him, as of a great and warlike commander: he calls him Aben-Ben, and says he reigned three years.

“ Exercitus itaque rebellantium habebat super se ducem Belgi Aben-Ben, & tribus annis regnavit,
 “ homo

"homo magni generis, & armis ex- Book I.
 "ercitatus.[c]."

The Atarafána [*d*] may be reckon- <sup>The Atara-
fána.</sup>
 ed part of the Castle, since it was
 primitively within its precinct: this
 building is another piece of Moorish
 antiquity, and was of essential use in
 the days of the Moors, to receive and
 defend the galleys of the town, when the
 sea was commanded by their enemies.

In the town, almost the only build- <sup>The Bomb-
House.</sup>
 ing that retains any marks of Arabian
 architecture, is the bomb-house; on
 the top of it was a flat terrace, after

[c] Hist. Arabum, cap. 16.

[*d*] Atarafána is an old Spanish word, taken
 from the Arabick, which signifies a store-house,
 a magazine, an arsenal, or place to build or lay
 up ships in.

the fashion of Morocco, supported by marble pillars that commanded a view of the town and bay.

On these terraces, the Arabs delighted to take the air in the evening, and even to sleep during the hot months: over them at Tetuan, you may go from one end of the city to the other, without descending into the street. The report of the subterraneous vault of this house having been a burying-place, is void of all truth and likelihood; the Mahometans never interring their dead within their towns, much less in their dwellings, so that those who raised it were very ignorant, and equally so they that credit and propagate it.

The

The Spanish church was erected Book I.
on the foundations of a Mahometan The Spanish Church.
mosque, of which still exists the court
that maintains its ancient form: round
it reigns a rude colonade of brick. In
these courts, inseparable from their
temples, were always fountains and
basins of water, in which the Arabs
washed themselves before they said
their prayers,

GIBRALTAR

CHAPTER III.

Of the Water
at Gibraltar.

THOUGH the rock of Gibraltar lies furrounded by the sea, you find all over it well-water, pretty good, and fit to drink, though heavy and often brackish; but the rain water which is received from the mountain, and filtered through the red sands, without Southport, is exceedingly good and wholesome, and remains uncorrupt a long while: it is collected into a reservoir, and thence conducted to the town. This aqueduct was first begun by the Moors, and carried on by earthen pipes let into one another; it reached in their time quite to the end of the city, supplying the Atá-
rafaña

rašana and the castle : that existing at Book I.
 present, goes no further than to the
 grand parade; it was planned by a
 Spanish Jesuit,

The hill universally abounds with
 cavities and receptacles for the rain,
 which mostly centers in the above-
 mentioned reservoir; whence that in-
 exhaustible fund of excellent water,
 greatly contributing to the health of
 the inhabitants of Gibraltar: were it
 not for this happy circumstance, it
 would be impossible for the red sands
 to retain, during the rainy season,
 half the quantity of water necessary
 for the whole year's expence of the
 garrison,

On scalping the rock out of Land ^{St. George's}
 Port, they lately found a cavern which ^{Cave described.}

GIBRALTAR. runs considerably into the hill : upon the New Road is a very large one ; but the most surprizing of all is that called St. George's Cave, seated twelve hundred feet above the surface of the water over the red sands ; this cave, as I was assured, runs Southwards almost to the very end of the rock, descending gradually ; but the passages being choaked up with vast masses of live stone, and their surfaces slippery and wet, it is impossible to penetrate very far ; however there have been persons who, by the help of ropes, have descended some hundreds of feet.

The mouth of the cave, though narrow without, is very spacious inwards, and affords a pleasant and cool retreat to the company, who frequently

quently come from the town to spend Book I.
the day in it; the sudden transition
from the hot air without to the agree-
able coolness within, is very flattering,
and amply recompenses the fatigue of
ascending the hill.

You descend into the cave about a
hundred steps; the roof above youⁿ is
at least sixty feet high, and supported
by a most noble arch, measuring at
the base as many yards; as far as the
air is free and the sun penetrates, it
is festooned with knots of a large-
leaved ivy; the water distills and drops
down in different places all the year
round, a sure proof that there are over
it eternal repositories of water; these
droppings fret the roof of the cave
with pendent crystallizations and stony
icicles

GIBRALTAR. icicles of a thousand different shapes : further in, where the humidity is infinitely greater, the petrefactions reach down to the bottom, and form pillars, which will for ever support the cave from any accidental concussions of earthquakes.

'These columns, by the singular effect of their nature, are erected different from every rule of human architecture ; the capitals and bases form themselves first, and the shafts, the work of ages, join them insensibly by the concretion of the spar.

To the right, at the bottom of the steps, is an opening near fifty feet deeper, and seemingly of great length, where these petrified pillars appear with amazing beauty and regularity,
and

and form an enchanting Gothick temple, the isles and chapels being distinguishable and astonishing for their symmetry : the hissing of the bats, its only, though numerous, inhabitants, adds to the horror of the place.

Book I.

Penetrating into the front of the cave, you find a great deal of water, though never more at one time than another ; which evidences a communication downwards, else the continual distillation from the roof would, in time, fill and overflow it.

On examination, I found great reason to conjecture, that the ancient Spaniards, as well as the Moors, made use of St. George's cave as a strong hold, to which they were probably determined by the plenty of good water :

GIBRALTAR

water: nay we may go farther, and be induced to believe, it was their only repository, and that the water lodged in its bosom did not formerly discharge itself through the red sands; be that as it will, there are still standing the remains of a strong wall, forming a platform twenty feet long, before the mouth of the cave. Pomponius Mela [e] has very particularly described this cave, as a singular wonder of nature, well worthy to be noticed: “Is mirum in modum concavus, ab ea parte qua spectat oceanum, medium ferè latus aperit, atque inde egressis, totus admodum pervius, prope quantum patet specus est.”

Whereby we learn that in his days it was penetrable even to the extre-

[e] Lib. ii. cap.6.

mity; so that the vast masses of stone, which at present bar all passages inwards, were not yet formed in the time of Claudius Cæsar, but have been the labour of seventeen hundred succeeding years.

An ancient Spanish writer [f] informs us, without quoting his authority, that St. George's cave was, by the Heathens, dedicated to Hercules; but I conjecture he mistook the passage of Mela, wherein he names one consecrated to that God in the promontory of Ampelusia, in Africa, on the side of Tangér: “ In eo, est specus Herculi facer, & ultra specum Tingi oppidum pervetus ab Anteo, ut ferunt, conditum [g].”

[f] Los Reyes nuevos de Toledo Lozano, 1666.

[g] Lib. i. cap. 5.

However,

GIBRALTAR.

However, the thought is far from improbable, and would be instantly admitted if supported by any ancient writer, since the hill itself was called one of the pillars of Hercules.

Description of
the Peña de
Martos.

In the kingdom of Jaen, three leagues to the East of that city, is a very steep mountain, called La Peña de Martos, near a town of the same name: this hill was likewise named the Column of Hercules, probably from its similitude to that of Gibraltar; in it to this day may be seen a cave, or temple, hewn out of the live rock; and on it the remains of an altar raised with two steps, on which was this inscription:

Altar of
Martos.

Q. IVLIVS. Q. F. T. N. SERG. CELSVS.

AED. II. VIR. BIS. DE. SVO. DEDIT.

Importing,

Importing, “ That Quintus Julius Book I.
 “ Celfus, fon of Quintus, and grand-
 “ fon of Titus, a Roman citizen of
 “ the Sergian tribe, and twice duum-
 “ vir of the city, was at the expence
 “ of raifing that ftatue;” which un-
 doubtedly was of Horcules, as the
 following dedication ftone of alabafter,
 by the emperor Tiberius, though now
 placed in the wall of the prifon of
 Martos, was taken from the fame fpot :

HERCVLI INVICTO

Stone of
Martos.

TIBERIVS. AVGVSTI. F. DIVI. NEPOS.

CAESAR. AVG.

IMP. PONTIFEX. MAXVMVS. DED.

Another ftone, quoted by Villyalta
 in his manufcript hiftory of Martos,
 preferved in the library of the Efcurlial
 where I perufed it in the year 1758,
 informs us that this ftatue was of folid
 5 silver,

GIBRALTAR. silver, and weighed one hundred pounds; the inscription I copied, and it is as follows :

LIBYCO. HERCVLI. DEO. INVIC.

STATVAM. ARG. C. L. P. CIVITAS.

MARTIS

D. P. S. P. P.

Returning to the rock of Gibraltar, we find at Europa Point a piece of Moorish antiquity worth mentioning. It is a reservoir sunk near eight feet in the stone, by a labour truly Herculean, seventy feet long and forty-two broad; it receives the rain from the higher ground about it, and during winter is almost full: to preserve the water from the injuries of the sun, it has an arched covering, supported by ten brick pillars on each side, in the Moorish style; the water is.

is, notwithstanding, very bad and full Book I.
of worms.

The bastion at Southport, with the wall that runs up the hill, is the work of Speckel, a German engineer, who, in the reign of Charles the Fifth, first began to modernize the Moorish fortifications, and defend the place from the future insults of the Barbarians; as some years before, in 1540, it was surprized and plundered by a corsair of Algiers, called Pauli Hamet: the landing upon the beach on the red sands was then very easy, and it was there that Pauli disembarked; the English have since rendered Gibraltar the strongest garrison in Europe. The arms of the emperor Charles the Fifth are still over the South gate,

Gibraltar plundered by Pauli Hamet in 1540.

A L G E Z I R A S.

C H A P T E R IV.

ON the opposite side of the bay, facing Gibraltar, lies the city of Algeziras; a town, that like a phoenix, has, within these few years, risen out of its ashes, after having lain for ages in ruins.

Enquiry whe-
ther Algezira
was the Ju-
lia Traducta
or not.

The ingenious Father Flores, with the medals he has collected of Julia Traducta, has endeavoured to fix its situation here; but Pliny has placed that colony on the opposite African coast, and Mela, Ptolemy, and other geographers, on this side: to conciliate these

these different opinions, Flores conjectures that Julia Traducta was originally in the Tingitania, and removed hither by the Romans; but, this point settled, its exact position remains still uncertain, for Ptolemy quotes it near Barbefula, and all his contemporaries more certainly between Carteia and Mellaria, fronting Barbary.

If the tables of Claudius Ptolemy could be depended on, as Ambrosio Morales has long since proved they are not, I should have no difficulty in fixing Julia Traducta at Algeziras, since he names it *Τρανσδουκλή*, latitude 36 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and Carteia 36 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, which is exact with regard to the distance of the former from the latter.

ALGERIRAS.

The medals hitherto discovered of Julia Traducta are of the age of Augustus [*i*]; and their reverses being generally instruments of sacrifice, grapes, and ears of corn, seem to indicate it rather an inland than a maritime town; the grapes in particular never did nor can grow on the soil of the territory of Algeriras: however, medals N^o 1 and 2 were found by me at Carteia, which, though no positive argument, seem to favour the vicinity of the two towns.

If my opinion can claim any weight after that of so learned an antiquary, the question must remain undecided till some inscription is found with the name of Julia Traducta, too bulky to

[*i*] See medals N^o 1, 2, 3, of Julia Traducta.

admit any doubt of its primitive station. Medals ascertain the names, qualities, and orthography, of the ancient towns ; they take the precedence in authority, and correct the most received authors, who, by time and multiplicity of copies, prove often erroneous, a defect to which a coin is not liable. Inscriptions have this advantage over them both, that they prove, beyond contradiction, the exact situation of the place they commemorate : whereas medals, by reason of their volatile nature, are found promiscuously with those of other cities, in various places, where chance and the intercourse of trade has conducted them,

On examining the premises with my best attention, I could not find a single stone in the walls of Algeziras,

E 3 that

ALGEZIRAS. that had the marks or proportion of Roman architecture; neither has there been any Roman inscription found; a strong presumption that the ancient Julia Traducta was placed further down towards the Streights. Father Labat mentions [k], in a superficial manner, some broken inscriptions, which he affirms he perceived here and there on the walls of the castle, but does not even say, whether they were Roman, or Arabick; a negligence unpardonable if his report is true: but little credit can be given to a writer, who, the moment after, traverses the ruins of Carte'a, without even suspecting he trod on Roman ground.

It must be allowed there was a town at Algeziras in the 8th century,

[k] Le Pere Labat, Voyages d'Espagne.
which,

which, with the country about it, then Book I.
 belonged to Count Julian; whether Algeziras and
its Castle built
by the Moors
in the 6th
Century;
 it was or not the Julia Traducta of
 the ancients, we must imagine it a
 place of no note, as the Moors rebuilt
 entirely the city and castle, and gave
 them a new name.

The chronicle of Rasis expressly
 says, they were erected by the Moors
 on their first introduction to Spain;
 they called it Algezira-Hadira [1], the and called by
them Algezi-
ra-Hadira.
 former signifies *a green island*, and in
 fact there is a small one covered with
 verdure opposite the port, on which
 the Spaniards have lately built a fort.
 The epithet of Hadira, denotes the
 courtesy and nobleness of its new in-
 habitants, who were a tribe of Africans
 from the Tingitania, which, according

[1] Algezirat alkhadhra, signify in Arabick,
the Green Island,

ALGEZIRAS. to Ibni Alraquic, an Arabian author, had maintained, in all ages, so great an intercourse with the Romans, that their language became insensibly a mixture of corrupted Latin and their native tongue, and they more civilized and polite than the other nations round them.

Algeziras was fortified by the Moors with high walls and towers of an immense thickness, which surrounded the town; at this day are only to be seen enormous ruins tumbled here and there in the water, illustrious testimonies of its ancient strength: the castle was built to the South of the city, which, with the suburb about it, being parted from the city by a rivulet, gave Algezira the appearance of a double town, and induced

duced the Spaniards to name it in the plural, Las Algezirás [*m*]; this again has fet all the modern writers upon imagining a plurality of islands before the port.

The walls of the castle, though now almost on the ground, were standing, and kept up the appearance of a fortress, not many years ago: Father Labat, who visited it in 1705, assures us it had then a governor, and describes its ample subterraneous vaults, to which he descended by above an hundred steep steps; he speaks with admiration of the superb crystallizations he found therein, formed by the extreme cold of the place; the entrance to this cave is, at present, choaked up

[*m*] This island, for there is but one, the Spaniards have fortified, and call it La Isla de las Palomas.

and

ALGEZIRAS and filled with earth: the building of the modern town, has brought such total defolation on this castle, long since tottering under its own weight, that hardly one stone remains on another, and of the whole edifice only a single turret on the beach is standing: you may plainly perceive the works advanced far into the sea, not only from the outmost tower of the castle, but from the North angle of the town wall; the intention of the Moors was thereby to impede the passage on the beach at low water, and defend and cover their gallies from the annoyance of an enemy.

The country behind Algeziras is not unfruitful or unpleasant; the mountains rise at about a league distance; the woods of cork-trees, with

with which they are covered, serve the inhabitants with firing; and, with the town beneath, form a beautiful *point de vue* from Gibraltar, the whiteness of the buildings reflecting on the water in a calm day, and giving it an appearance of grandeur, it has no pretensions to. Algeziras owes its present existence to the reigning king, who thought proper to new-settle it, deeming the port, though a very bad one, some shelter for boats and small vessels, and a convenient station for cruisers in time of war. It consists of a wretched mole, defended by the above-mentioned fort on the island, of a parish church, a convent of friars, and two or three tolerable streets: they are supplied with water from a spring on the top of a hill to the North of the town.

At

SAN ROQUE

At some distance from the sea, about three miles nearer Gibraltar, is San Roque, built and peopled by the Spanish inhabitants of that garrison on its changing masters: this settlement has been honoured with the title of city, by the Spanish monarch, though a poor despicable town, remarkable for nothing but the pleasantness of its situation on a hill,

C A T E I A.

CARTHA

Now we are surveying the towns that surround the bay, it will not be improper, before we return to Gibraltar, to finish this subject by an account of Carteia, the most famous, most ancient, and venerable of them all, though at present in so deplorable a state, that it is difficult to ascertain even

even its situation: Morales imagined Book I.
 it was at Algeziras, and others at
 Tarifa; but I have taken too much
 pains in examining it to have the least
 doubt myself or to leave any in the
 judicious reader.

Carteia is, by every ancient writer, Its Antiquity.
 judged to have been built on the ruins
 of a most antique city called Tartessus Situated on the
 Site of Tar-
 or Tarsis [*n*]; Silius Italicus [*o*] and
 San Jerome, in his commentaries on
 the Galatians, all follow the same
 opinion; the whole province of Boetica
 was once called the Tartessian coast,
 as we learn from Ovid,
 “*Prefferat occiduus Tartesia littora Phœbus* [*p*];”
 and that Carteia was placed on the

[*n*] Pliny, lib. iii. c. 1.

[*o*] Lib. iii.

[*p*] Met. v.

CARTEIA.

sité of this Tartessus or Tarsis, we know from Pliny [q], “ Carteia Tarteſſos à Græcis dicta;” and from Pomponius Mela [r], “ Carteia, (ut quidam putant) aliquando Tarteſſos, & quam tranſvecti ex Africa Phœnices habitant.”

Father Flores has obliged the learned with a medal, the only one ever found of Tartessus[ſ]; the legend is in Roman characters, which, being certainly struck after the conquests of the Scipios in Spain, evidences that the primitive name of Tartessus was even then not quite obliterated. This medal is likewise of singular use in

[q] Lib. iii. cap. 1.

[r] Lib. ii. cap. 6.

[ſ] See medal, N° 1, of the *Medallas Descobiertas*.

fixing

fixing Tarteſſus at Carteia, and not Book I
 at Cadiz, where the hiſtorians of that
 city would fain place it; the reverſe,
 bearing an ear of wheat and a fiſh,
 agreeing without diſpute better with
 the ſituation of Carteia, which has
 fine fields about it, than that of Ca-
 diz, a barren iſland; and Appian Alex-
 andrinus [1] ſays expreſſly, that
 Tarteſſus was a maritime town (not
 an iſland), and in his time was called
 Carpeſſus.

Father Flores, in his *Eſpaña Sagrada* [2], acknowledges Carteia was al-
 ways called Tarteſſus by the Greeks;
 and, to conciliate this truth with
 the teſtimony of Strabo, and the
 received opinion that this city

[1] Lib. vii.

[2] Vol. ix.

CARTEIA. was primitively placed without the Streights, and at the mouth of the Boëtis, he imagines its having, by time and revolutions we can have no account of, been destroyed and gone to decay, and the trade, name, and ancient fame, transported to Carteia by the concurrence of strangers to its port.

To which Solomon's Fleets resorted above 990 Years before Christ.

It would not be doing justice to this celebrated place, were we to pass over in silence the very great probability of Carteia being the identical port of Tarfis, to which Solomon's fleets resorted: but at the same time, not to tire the reader with the accumulated proofs and learned dissertations which the best Spanish writers, and lately the Fathers Pedro and Rafael, Rodriguez, Mohedano [*w*], have displayed

[*w*] In their *Historia Literaria de España*.

in

in favour of this opinion, we shall Book I.
content ourselves with briefly examining, whether the situation of this country and its products agree with the cargo Solomon's fleet brought from Tarfis, and then leave the facts to speak for themselves. We read in the book of Kings, that "Solomon
" had at sea a navy of Tharshish,
" with the navy of Hiram: once in
" three years came the navy of Thar-
" shish, bringing gold, and silver,
" ivory, and apes, and peacocks [x]."

As to the two first articles, no country in the then known world, surely, could deserve the preference to the mountains of Andalusia, for their rich and inexhaustible mines, the me-

[x] 1 Kings, x. 22.

CARTEIA.

mory of which was so constantly preserved among the Hebrews, that, in the eighth chapter of the first book of Maccabees, we find the writer celebrating the acts of the Romans, and saying, “ They had reduced to their
 “ dominion, the gold and silver of
 “ Spain [y].” Their riches Diodorus Siculus [z] extols greatly, adding, that when the Phœnicians first arrived on

[y] Julius Cæsar, when he triumphed over Gaul, Pontus, Egypt, Africk, and Spain, had the furniture to all the others of wood, tortoise-shell, and ivory, the products of the several countries, but the apparatus of his Spanish triumph was of polished silver.

“ Cæsar omnium victor, regressus in urbem,
 “ quinque egit triumphos, Gallici apparatus ex
 “ citro, Pontici ex acantho, Alexandrini testu-
 “ dine, Africi ebore, Hispaniensis argento ra-
 “ fili constitit.” Velleius Paterculus, lib. ii. 56.

[z] Lib. vi. c. 9.

this

this coast, having amassed more silver than their ships would hold, they took the lead from off their anchors, and cast them with that precious metal. The Roman history informs us, that the Carthaginians, under Hamilcar Barca, found the Turtedani using vessels and mangers of silver; and Possidonius celebrates, with enthusiasm, the abundance and excellence of the mines of this province. Polybius says, that on a mountain not twenty stadia from Carthage was a mine, in which he saw working forty thousand men, daily extracting twenty-five thousand drachms of silver for the Romans. Dionysius, of Corax, in his description of Europe, has this verse in praise of the Tartesian riches:

CARTEIA.

Ταῖς ἡσὺς χαρίσσεια, ῥυηφ.ίων π.δοι ἀδρῶν.

Pleasant Tartessus

Of men with wealth o'erflow'd the happy feat.—

And Goropius, a modern antiquary, has ventured to affirm, that Andalusia supplied the Phœnicians, Grecians, Carthaginians, and Romans, successively, with more gold and silver than the Indies have furnished to Old Spain in these latter days [a].

Monkeys exist to this day on the hill of Gibraltar; and peacocks have, in all ages, been natives of Spain; and although elephants are not so now, yet we learn from Pliny, that

[a] I shall hereafter have occasion to give some account of the present state of these mines, and explain the reasons which hinder the Spaniards from cultivating them.

the

the opposite coast of Africa was, in Book I. his days, full of elephants, and even the mountain of Abila in sight of Carteia; therefore, as Tarlīs was so universal a mart, it is no way surprising that they should be supplied with plenty of ivory from their neighbours. We may go farther, and argue by the same reason, that the race of elephants are in our days confined to India and the meridian coasts of Africa: they may have been, and probably were in the times we are speaking of, as plentiful in the South of Spain, as they were in the age of Pliny [*b*] in the very sight of Carteia at Mauritania, where none have been seen for many centuries past.

[*b*] “ Ipſa provincia ab Oriente montuoſa fert
 “ Elephantos. In Abila quoque monte, & quos
 “ ſeptemfratres a ſimili altitudine appellant, ii
 “ freto imminet juncſti Abilæ.” Plin. lib. v.

CARTFIA

Pharaoh Necor's fleet frequented Taurus 680 Years before Christ.

It is plain, from the sacred text, that this fleet sailed from Afiongaber, a port of the Red Sea, and that they employed three years in the voyage, which is the very term spent by the ships of Pharaoh-Necor (who reigned in Egypt about 300 years after Solomon), and which he sent on the same errand. Herodotus, of Halicarnassus, who flourished 200 years after Pharaoh, informs us, that this prince was the first who discovered the coast of Africa to be furrounded by the sea, and that his fleet returned home through the Mediterranean; whereby we may safely conclude, that this wise king, having heard, by tradition, of Solomon's expeditions, and probably got a sight of the journals of his pilots, ordered his own men to guide themselves by them, and pursue the same

same course, which fixes that of the former almost out of a possibility of a doubt, not only round the coast of Africa, but to the Streight's mouth; else how could Pharaoh's mariners have found out that they were in the Mediterranean and so near home? It is to be supposed, they met with Tyrian ships trading here with their own colony: Solomon's people were not so enlightened, but returned the way they came; it could not be expected of them, their voyages being at least a century anterior to the settlement of the Phœnicians at Carteia, as Solomon died in the year '975 before Christ. Herodotus has given us a very circumstantial account of these voyages of the Egyptians.

CARTEIA.

“ Neco, king of Egypt, is the
“ first person who ever made this dis-
“ covery: This prince, after he had
“ dug a canal from the Nile to the
“ Arabian gulph, dispatched Phœ-
“ nician mariners in some vessels, with
“ orders to sail beyond the Pillars of
“ Hercules to the Northern seas,
“ and thence return to Egypt: these
“ Phœnicians, embarking on the Red
“ Sea, sailed to the South, and in
“ the autumn drew their ships on
“ shore, and sowed corn, with in-
“ tention to set sail again when they
“ had reaped their harvest: having in
“ this manner continued their voyage
“ two years, on the third year they
“ arrived at the Pillars of Hercules
“ and returned to Egypt [c].”

[c] Herod. lib. iv.

The

The Tyrians, by whom the ships of Pharaoh Necor were manned, were the most expert and ancient navigators in the world; and they, by order of their king Hiram, conducted likewise the fleet of Solomon [d] to Tharshish; the advantageous report they made on their return, probably induced their countrymen in the succeeding age to explore these coasts and make settlements on them; accordingly we learn from history, that the Phœnicians planted a colony here about the year of the world 3108, 896 years before the birth of our Blessed Saviour, according to Bochart,

Bochart.

Phœnicians
settle a Colony
at Tartessus,
896 Years be-
fore Christ.

[d] “ And King Solomon made a navy of
“ ships in Ezion-geber, which is beside Eloth,
“ on the shore of the Red Sea, in the land of
“ Edom. And Hiram sent in the navy his ser-
“ vants, shipmen that had knowledge of the sea.”
—1 Kings, ix. 26, 27.

or

or 840 following the computation of Eusebius: they either new-built or re-peopled the city of Tartessus, dedicating it to their tutelar god Hercules, whence it obtained the name of Melcarthos and Melcartheia, signifying city of Hercules in the Phœnician tongue.

Who call it
Melcarthos.

Phœnician
Medals,

One of the greatest proofs, and in my opinion more convincing and undeniable than all the arguments I can draw from books, towards fixing a colony of Phœnicians most assuredly settled and permanent at Carteia, is from the remarkable similitude or rather absolute sameness of the types and dies of the coin of both people; and to enable the reader to form a just judgement what great stress we may lay on their evidence, I have engraved

three

three medals of ancient Tyre and Book I.
 Sydon, from the cabinet of Monfieur
 Pellerin, of Paris.

The first has for head that of lau-<sup>compared with
those of Car-
teia.</sup>relled Jove; the reverse a ship, under
 which Tyre is written in Phœnician
 and Greek characters, the former
 to be read from the right to the left.
 In medal N° 3, of Carteia, we find
 the same face and reverse, and in like
 manner the name of the town be-
 neath: the second Tyrian coin bears
 a female head crowned with turrets;
 the back part of the head is indeed
 covered with a veil, but in that of
 Sydon, the mother of Tyre, the hair
 is naked, curled exactly as that of
 N° 9 of Carteia, and without any
 palm, which every one knows was a
 notable product of Tyre; the Car-
 teians

CARTPIA.

teians could not retain it with propriety, but substituted in its place, and in the same position, the trident. The most common type of the ancient Berytus, another maritime town of Phœnicia, was a naked Neptune standing, a tunny fish in his right hand, and the trident in the other, with one foot on the prow of a ship, and this reverse, the very same with that of N° 9 of Carteia, which they preserved even after they became, in succeeding ages, a Roman colony: on others of its coin is a dolphin bearing a trident; and Tyre struck many with the head of Hercules reversed by his club. Carteia retained all these symbols on its money; what further evidence need we of the settlement of the Phœnicians at Carteia? The Tyrians naturally introduced

roduced their money with them ; and the Carteians, we see, preserved the same types on their coin, through a series of nine ages : and even when almost every other city of Spain flattered the Roman emperors with striking their heads on their money, Carteia, proud of its origin and eager to perpetuate the memorial of it, continued to display on its coin the image of their parent, the crowned city of Tyre.

The prosperity of Melcarthos subsisted under the Phœnicians for many centuries ; they increased its commerce and made it a mart for trade, to which resorted vessels from all ports of the Mediterranean : about six hundred and twenty years before the Christian æra, a merchant ship from Samos, bound

to

Syrrians at Carteia 1620 Years before Christ.

CARTEIA.

to Egypt, under the conduct of the pilot Cælius, was driven by a strong Levant wind to Tartessus, where they unloaded, and made such an immense profit of their merchandize, that, on their return to Samos, they dedicated six talents, the tenth of their gain, to the god, and therewith founded a magnificent basin of brass, surrounded with heads of griffins, and supported by three Colossus's, in a kneeling posture, seven feet high, which they placed in the temple of Juno.

Phoceans at
Carteia 540
Years before
Christ.

About eighty years after this event, the Greeks of Phocæa, capital of Ionia, carried on a great trade in these seas; and about two years before the taking of Babylon, by Cyrus, arrived at Tartessus, and were so well received by the king of the country, that he would

would have tempted them to have Book I.
settled in his dominions, offering them
any district they would chuse, and on
their persisting to return to the de-
fence of their country, then about to
be besieged by Harpagus, general of
Cyrus, he presented them with treasure
sufficient to build a strong stone wall
round Phoea, which Herodotus tells
us they performed.

These are the most ancient voyages ^{called by them}
of the Greeks to this country; and it _{Heraclea,}
is not to be doubted that they conti-
nued to frequent a port where so
much wealth was to be got: without
changing the Phœnician name Mel-
karthos, they called it in their own
language Heraclea; in process of time,
as the trade of the Grecians to this
coast declined, this appellation was
dropped,

CARTEIA dropped, and the Phœnician name
 and by the Ro- resumed, and that in time was ad-
 mans Carteia. apted to the Roman idiom, Carteia.

Arganthonius
 King of the
 Turditani.

The name of the king the Phœ-
 ceans found governing this country
 was Arganthonius, during whose long
 reign the glory of the Turditani was
 in its zenith: the great prosperity and
 long life of this prince is celebrated
 by several ancient writers; Anacreon
 the poet has fixed it to 150 years:

Ἐγὼ τ' ἂν εἴην Ἀμαλθείης
 Βαλόμενῃ κέραις, εἴτ' ἐτη
 Πελήκονιά τε καὶ ἑκατὸν,
 Ἀργανθώνιος ὥς ἀνάξ,
 Τρεῖς καὶ ἑξήκοντα βίωσι.

Fair Amalthea's plenteous horn
 With fruits and golden riches fill'd I horn,
 Nor pray th' immortal gods to give
 To me an Arganthonian age to live;
 Nor wish thrice fifty years to reign
 Triumphant o'er the rich Tartessian plain.

In this he is followed by Pliny, Book I.
 who has reported that the whole nation of the Turduli was remarkably long lived, and endowed with a greater number of teeth than the ordinary race of men: “ *Dentes triceni*
 “ *bini viris attribuuntur, excepta Tur-*
 “ *dulorum gente, quibus plures fuere,*
 “ *longiora promitti vitæ putant spa-*
 “ *cia [e].*”

Herodotus, who lived not long after the times of Arganthonius, has limited his life to 120 years; but Silius Italicus has taken a poetical licence, and prolonged it to 300.

“ *Rex proavis fuit humani ditissimus ævi*
 “ *Ter denos decies emensus belliger annos [f].*”

A king who lived to raise a warlike race
 Three hundred years, a more than mortal space.

[e] Lib. vii. cap. 16.

[f] Lib. iii. 397.

CARTHA.

Strabo, in the 3d book of his geography, affirms the Turdetani were the most learned people of Spain; that they had, from the remotest ages, been reputed so; that they were excellent poets, and had laws written in verse 6000 years old: however this account may be exaggerated in point of date, it proves that this country once formed a most ancient and flourishing kingdom, embellished by the cultivation of the arts and sciences. Florian Ocampo [g], treating of the manner of counting their years among the Turdetani, is of opinion, that they reckoned four lunar months to each year, which in some measure brings the boasted antiquity of these people within the verge of probability.

[g] Lib. i. c. 9.

Arganthonius

Arganthonius had sitten on the throne 80 years, when the Ionians came to Melkarthos, and died 20 years after; which event happened about 520 before the incarnation of our Lord. It was in this voyage, Herodotus tells us, that the Phocæans began to improve and lengthen the fashion of their ships, which till then were almost round and encumbered with heavy beaks [b]: they made use of gallies of 50 oars.

The language the Turditani spoke and wrote in, according to Pliny, was the Celtiberian, from which was formed a dialect called Turditanus: the Tyrians probably introduced their tongue, and out of it rose that which

language of
the Turdi-
tani.

[b] Herod. lib. i. 163.

CARTEIA.

the learned have distinguished by the name of the Bastuli Phœnician: the Bastuli Phœnices, according to Appian [*i*], were brought out of Libya by Hannibal the Carthaginian; and established in this country their native tongue, mixt and corrupted with those already spoken here. The accurate Don Luis Joseph Velasquez, in his essays “De las Letras Desconocidas,” has presented to the Royal Academy at Madrid, of which he is a member, alphabets of each [*k*], of great use in decyphering the medals, with inscriptions in unknown letters, daily dug up in this province.

Two of these coins, in excellent preservation, I have in my possession;

[*i*] Lib. vii. cap. 16.

[*k*] See table 5, 6, 7, of Velasquez.

they

they were undoubtedly struck in the ages anterior to the Roman government in Spain, though the dye, execution, and form, are no way inferior to the most finished of that people; the heads are curled, and necks adorned with a collar of pearls; the tunny fish denote them to have been struck in a sea port, most probably at Carteia, where I found them with several others though not so well preserved; the reverse bears a horseman armed, and an inscription in Celtiberian characters [1].

Stephen Byzantinus mentions another people contemporaries with, and bordering on, the Tartessians, called Elbyfinians, quoting for author Hero-

[1] See medals, N° 2, 3, 4, of the Desconocidas.

CARTEIA.

dotus, where he treats of the deeds of Hercules. Velasquez has obliged us with a medal of this people, which seem to be the same that Avienus “de
“ oris Maritimis,” calls Cilbiceni.

“ Pars porrò Eoa continet Tartesios

“ Et Cilbicenos.”

This medal [*m*] shews a Hercules' head covered with the lion's skin, facing the left, and the club; the reverse an elephant, underneath this legend, ELFY.E. which Velasquez interprets ELFYCENOI. EYFENEIS, Elbicini the Noble.

Although the books, laws, language, and even the name, of this once renowned nation, have been for many ages consigned over to oblivion,

[*m*] See medal, N° 2.

and

and the veil of time is drawn over Book 1.
 every particular of their history, beyond a possibility of recovery; yet to perpetuate their just fame in making mention of them, is surely a debt due from every one that undertakes to write of ancient Carteia.

According to Justin [*n*], Carteia, with the other towns of this province, was conquered by the Carthaginians about 280 years before Christ [*o*], at which time that republic first got footing in Spain, having been invited by the inhabitants of the Tyrian colony of Cadiz, to assist them against their neighbours. “Ibi felici expedi-

State of Carteia under the Carthaginians, who subdued it in the Year 280 before Christ

[*n*] Lib. xlv. c. 5.

[*o*] Carteia was besieged, taken and plundered by Hannibal, being at that period, according to Livy, lib. xxi. cap. 5, a rich city, and metropolis of the whole province.

CARTEIA. “ tione & Gaditanos ab injuria vindi-
 “ caverunt, & majorem partem pro-
 “ vincię imperio suo adjeccerunt.”

Under the Carthaginian government, Carteia maintained its trade and commerce, as well as its martial spirit. Silius Italicus, in the enumeration of the towns that assisted them in the second Punick war, and accompanied Hannibal into Italy, makes particular mention of the Carteians, who, to honour the memory of their great king Arganthonius, derived their pedigree from him:

“ Arganthoniacos armat Carteia nepotes [p].”
 Carteia arms her Arganthonian sons.

Livy tells us, that the arms of the ancient Spaniards were a small round

[p] Sil. Ital. lib. iii. 394.

shield

shield made of leather, and called Cetra; on which they supported themselves when they forded or swam a river, “*Hispani cetrīs suppositis incubantes flumen transiatavere [q].*”

Their swords [*r*] were short and pointed, in their hands they bore two javelins, and their dress was that of a rich and luxurious people, white linen garments shining and adorned with purple, differing from the Gauls, who went naked to the middle:—
 “*Galli super umbilicum erant nudī : Hispani linteis prætextis purpureis tunicis, candore miro fulgentibus, confiterant [s].*”

[*q*] Lib. xxi. cap. 27.

[*r*] See medal N° 3, which is of the Carisian family, and whereon these arms are very curiously delineated.

[*s*] Livy, lib. xxii. c. 46.

The

CARTEIA.

The Romans
took Carteia
from the Car-
thaginians
200 Years be-
fore Christ,
and made it a
Roman Colo-
ny 171 Years
before Christ.

The Romans, under Scipio Africa-
nus, drove out the Carthaginians
from this country, the year before
the birth of our Lord 200; but Car-
teia seems to have lost its ancient
splendor, and to have gone to decay,
on the ruin and extirpation of the
Carthaginians from Spain, as Livy
writes that it was, by a decree of the
senate of Rome, re-peopled with 4000
sons of Roman foldiers, born of Spa-
nish women, who were to be incor-
porated with the actual inhabitants,
and form together a Roman colony,
under the name of Colonia Liberti-
norum, though this name, which was
intended by the senate as a monu-
ment and remembrance of the spuri-
ous birth of the founders of the co-
lony, was never made use of by them
in their public acts, inscriptions, and
coins.

coins, which all constantly preserve that of Carteia, as does every Roman writer; this event is fixed by Livy in the consulship of P. Licinius Crassus and C. Cassius Longinus, about 171 years before our Saviour's birth [7].

During the existence of the Roman empire, Carteia supported itself in splendor and importance; being highly esteemed by them for the convenience and goodness of its port; Strabo tells us they made it a station for their fleets, as it had before been to the Spaniards. "It was anciently the station of the Spanish navy [7]."

Prosperity of
Carteia over
the Romans.

In the days of this author, the trade of Carteia was in such a flourish-

Its great Trade.

[7] Strabo, lib. iii.

[7] Livy, lib. xliii. c. 3.

CARTEIA. rifhing ftate, and their fleet of merchantmen fo numerous, that they equalled in number, bulk, and richnefs of their cargoes, thofe of all Africa together.

Here Lælius, [u] the Roman admiral, waited for Adherbal with the Carthaginian gallies. At Carteia the younger Pompey landed from Africa, and with its affiftance firft made head againft the whole power of Cæfar; it was at this port their fleet was ftationed, and preferved the dominion of the ſea. Gneius Pompey, after the lofs of the battle of Munda, fled with precipitation to Carteia, where he was received; but part of the townfmen, fearing the reſentment of Cæſar, in-

[t] Livy, lib. xxxviii. c. 30.

sifted on his being seized and delivered up; upon which ensued a tumult between Pompey's partizans and those of Cæsar, in which Pompey was dangerously wounded in the shoulder and the left leg; at length he got possession of one of the gates leading to the port, and embarked aboard a galley: to add to his misfortune, on going into the ship, he sprained his ankle; in this situation he was pursued by Didius, Cæsar's admiral, for four days; and being obliged to land on the coast of Alicant for water and provisions, this ill-fated youth was surrounded and murdered by the mariners of Didius, having in vain disguised himself in the habit of a Portuguese foldier; the Spaniards, ever friends to Pompey's family, soon
after

CARTeia.

after revenged his death by the massacre of Didius and all his crew.

In the wall of the tower of San Pedro, at Talavera in New Castille, is to be seen a stone, containing the beginning of an inscription on a monument erected to the memory of Gneius Pompey, probably soon after the death of Cæsar, when the Pompeian party in Spain began to revive; only the following words are legible,

GN. POMPEIO. MAGNI. POMP. F.

At the death of Cæsar, Sextus Pompeius here first began to draw together his scattered forces, and Dion Cassius describes him marching from Carteia at the head of six legions. Vestiges of its prosperity under the Romans may be seen and traced to this day, in the foundations of its ample walls, temples,

ples, and theatre, together with a Book I.
superb mole, and the dock for ships
of which Strabo speaks.

The ruins of Carteia, are situated View of its
present Ruins.
on the east side of the Guadaranque, Description of
the River
Guadaranque.
within a furlong of its mouth: this
river, though narrow at the entrance,
and with a bar contracted long since
for want of care, has within it at pre-
sent six palms of eight inches depth
at low water, and eight palms at high
tide; water abundantly sufficient for
the reception of the largest galleys,
such as were in use among the Ro-
mans: this may be depended on, as I
founded it myself.

The river both widens and deepens
immediately, and two furlongs from
its mouth is very broad, and forms a
haven

CARTEIA.

haven capable of containing a great number of ships ; this narrowness of its mouth was rather an advantageous circumstance than any defect, according to the ancient manner of sea-fighting, as it was the more easily secured from the entrance of an enemy's fleet. We read in Livy that Varus Pompey's admiral, being defeated by Didius in a naval engagement off the bay of Gibraltar, retired his fleet within the harbour of Carteia, and across its mouth fixed a number of anchors, against which those of Didius's ships who attempted to enter struck, whereby Varus that day saved his whole fleet, consisting of thirty men of war, from destruction.

I have already remarked there are still visible remains of a quay built
of

of stone; nay you may distinguish the Mole or landing place, of which a piece of the wall still hangs over the water about twelve feet above its surface; this is the part of the river nearest the walls of the town, which are distant from it half a furlong: from the square tower to the end of the town walls, approaching the river, are six furlongs, thence to the Torre de Cartagena about as far; the walls here seem to take their course Southwards along the ridge of a hill a hundred yards East of the theatre, behind which (though within the walls) are very considerable foundations of some public building, thence strait down the walls run near half a mile further to the above-mentioned square tower by the sea side.

Circuit of the
Walls.

CARTEIA. There may be seen a ridge of ruins that were once a line of buildings about forty yards behind the walls; the Spaniards, who have removed every stone above ground to enable them to sow their corn, and literally turned the once populous streets of Carteia into fields of wheat, found it too great a labour to dig up the foundations of the walls, which were four feet thick: the road that goes up the country, as far as the last ruins on the side of the river, runs on these foundations, which certainly was the best use they could put them to in a low ground subject to inundations.

The Farm-
House.

The farm house on the side of the hill is built on some stupendous ruins: the pieces of walls still remaining are six feet thick. I conjecture it to have
 5 been

been a temple, as before it lie half a dozen very large oblong square blocks of marble, carved with uniform mouldings ; these probably were left in the place they occupy, being too cumbersome to be conveyed away, or to be piled up without any cement, as the farmer has done with the lesser stones ; I saw in the walls of his house, a marble slab, whereon appear to have been carved boys and satyrs in bas-relief ; on the ground lay the mutilated trunk of a statue, quite deformed : these stones are covered with green moss, occasioned by the dampness of the air, which has destroyed all their polish.

A considerable number of statues have been found lying up and down among the ruins, but all are now re-

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moved; Don Macaio Farinãas, who surveyed Carteia 150 years ago, reports
 “ the mole was then almost entire,
 “ and that it had illustrious ruins of
 “ superb edifices standing.”

“ Es mui bueno y feguro furgi-
 “ dero, discubre los Muelles, tiene
 “ por largo trecho illustres ruinas de
 “ grandes edificios [*u*].”

It is pity he drew no plans of them,
 or endeavoured to investigate their
 original forms, proportions, and desti-
 nation.

Inscription
 found.

Monf. de la Martiniere, in his Geo-
 graphical Dictionary (art. *Carteia*)
 fays, that when he was here he faw

[*u*] Manuscript. de las marinas desde Malaga
 a Cadix.

the

the base of a statue, inscribed *VARIÆ*. Book I.
MARCELLÆ, lying near the square tower; the rest of the inscription was quite effaced, but the marks of the statue's feet, and the extremity of its robe, were distinguishable. San Roque, which is not above a mile distant, was half built with stones from hence, and I doubt not the Moors before them carried away many to Algezira, and as they constantly turned the inscriptions inwards, nothing but an entire subversion of the buildings they are employed in will restore them to light; nay even then it is a great chance but that the mortar has so incorporated itself in the letters as quite to efface them.

The square tower that hangs over Square Tower.
 the sea, is a modern building, of the

CARTEIA.

age of Charles V. It was erected on the ruins of a castle, the foundations of which are to be traced; this use of watch-towers, the Spaniards were taught by Hannibal, as we learn from Hirtius.

Fishery.

On the low sandy beach, between the town walls and the water, are still existing a few fishermen's huts; melancholy memorials of the great fishery the Carteians carried on from this very spot: that the fishermen resided, and salted their fish by the sea side, we know from a story Pliny [x]

Tribonius Niger and the Consul Lucullus at Carteia, 147 Years before Christ.

has handed to us of the Consul Lucullus, who being at Carteia 147 years before Christ, was shewn by them the skeleton of a large sea monster, which

[x] Lib. ix. cap. 30.

used

used nightly to visit their yard, and Book I. was after much difficulty killed by their dogs; Tribonius Niger, who was with Lucullus and saw it, affirms its head was as big as an oil jar; Strabo had likewise heard of it: the Spaniards to this day talk of a large grampus ninety feet long, being thrown on the beach of Carteia by the sea in a stormy night of the year 1632; the other might perhaps have been of the same kind.

The bay of Gibraltar is abundant ^{Plenty of Fish in the Bay.} in various sorts of most excellent fish, and particularly in Bonitos, especially ^{Bonitos.} about the mouth of the river Guadarranque; and there I have frequently observed them to be playing: ancient Carteia carried on a large trade in tunny fish, which they used to salt

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and send to Rome, where they were in great repute, resembling in taste, colour, and quality, the mackarel, a favourite fish of the Romans : Pliny, in his natural history, has been so particular as to specify the parts of the tunny that were reckoned the best and fattest, and justly observes the tail was the most lean and coarse; these barrels of salt tunny were called *melandrya*: the same author recommends it as a sovereign cure for the bite of a mad dog; how true that may be I know not, but the bonito itself is very apt to bite the fishermen, and its tooth is venomous; an observation for which I am indebted to the fishermen of this very place.

Smaller Genus. The bay is likewise full of a smaller bonito, about a foot and a half long
and

and extremely delicate; this small Book I.
 genus was known among the Greeks
 by the names of *Pelamys* and *Cy-
 brium*, and on this coast was anciently
 a town called Cybion from the great
 plenty of that fish: Pliny wrongfully
 supposes them to be young tunnies;
 the spawn they carry and shed in
 summer clearly proves the contrary.

We have the testimony of Strabo [y]
 that Carteia was also famous for a
 large purple shell fish, which weighed Purple Shell
Fish.
 ten pounds; from whose fishery the
 Carteians doubtless reaped great ad-
 vantages, it being eagerly sought after
 by the ancients, as from it was ex-
 tracted that rich Tyrian dye so prized
 by the Romans.

[y] Lib. iii.

A small

CARTEIA.

El Rio De Palmones.

A small mile nearer Algeziras is another and larger river than the Guadarnque, though it has so bad a bar that none but barks ascend it to load charcoal for Cadix; it is called El Rio De Palmones: neither of these rivers are fordable at any time, but are past in boats kept on purpose.

Theatre of Carteia.

The theatre of Carteia is in such a deplorable state of ruin, and every part of it, which might serve to elucidate its ancient beauty and magnificence, so totally destroyed, that it would not be worth our slightest attention, but for the satisfaction every lover of antiquity naturally feels in contemplating even its most shattered remains: only the foundations of one order of arches are standing, some of them

them eight or ten feet high, others Book I.
almost level with the ground.

These arches are quite over-grown by shrubs and bushes ; within you can only distinguish six or eight of the uppermost rows of seats, which are exactly according to the rules of Vitruvius sixteen inches English measure ; on these sat the Roman citizens : the others, which are now buried in rubbish and earth, were probably something deeper, being, according to the custom of the ancients, destined for the magistrates and higher orders of the republic ; these lower seats were called the Podium, and elevated ten feet above the arena : the Equestrian order had likewise separate seats allotted them : in the theatre at Cadiz, Balbus the questor, appropriated

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appropriated fourteen benches for the reception of the Roman knights of that city, who, I have before had occasion to observe, formed a very numerous body in the days of Julius Cæsar.

The back of the building leaned on the declivity of a hill, a position frequently chosen by the ancients: Sebastian Serlius has described the superb amphitheatre of Pola in Istria, constructed in the same situation; one side composed of three orders, and the other of two, the lowest being sunk in the rise of the ground; this was a great saving in the construction, as well as addition to its strength; so here there was no occasion for a lower row of arches to support the podium, and the higher, through which
the

the spectators past to descend to their benches, rose immediately from the ground: the remains of this theatre consist of 31 arches, 28 of which are five feet wide, and allowing 3 for the thickness of each pilaster, are

Feet.

} 224

The middle arch being the principal entrance, 7 feet wide, }

13

The two side arches being the 8th from the centre, 6 feet each, - - - - - }

18

And 45 feet of foundations on each side, - - - - - }

90

Total circumference,

345

Hence the arches which flanked the pulpitum and postscenium, as well as the front of the edifice, are quite destroyed, not the least sign thereof remaining; all is cleared away, and the

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ground about it tilled and sowed with corn: there is not in Spain an edifice so totally in ruins, and, what is most to be lamented, not by the hand of time, whom all must obey, but those of the barbarous nations, who succeeded to the Romans in the dominion of this country; many of the stones were doubtless carried away to build La Torre de Cartagena, by the Moors, but alas! where shall we look for them? since that castle has been likewise long since destroyed, and levelled almost to the ground by the Spaniards [z]!

O Carteia!

[z] As for the period of the erection of this theatre, it is impossible to fix it for certain, we can only reasonably conclude it to have been at least not earlier than the age of Augustus, in whose 4th consulship Statilius Taurus built the first stone amphitheatre in Rome, and till the
mistress

O Carteia! thou once famous and Book I.
renowned city, whose beauty and love-
linefs captivated the merchant, draw-
ing all nations of the earth to thy
port, can I contemplate without com-
paffion thy present defolate ftate?
Behold thy noble theatre is destroyed,
thy populous ftreets are ploughed up
and fown, thy walls are taken away,
thy facred temples are beat down, and
thy beauteous head once crowned with
turrets, is now levelled with the duft:
Where are thy Senators, thy purpled
Quatuor-viri, thy Ædiles, thy ftreets
fwarming

miftrefs of the world had them, it is not pro-
bable to expect them in fo remote a colony: per-
haps we fhall be more accurate in deducing it to
the reign of Adrian, as Spartian has recorded of
that emperor, “ In omnibus penè urbibus & ali-
“ quid ædificavit, & lufus dedit:” and this it is
natural to fuppofe he more particularly executed
in his native province.

CARTHA. swarming with people? Thy port is deserted, no fleets are to be seen in it, nor the shouts of mariners any more heard; thy fields for want of culture are turned to morasses; the very air over thee is become heavy and unwholesome, and the chilling ague drives man from thine habitation; in thy latter end, as in thy prosperity, one common fate attends thee with the mighty Babylon [*a*]!

Among

[*a*] Cyrus, by turning the bed of the Euphrates, rendered Babylon and its country an uninhabitable morass: although the Guadarranque has not undergone the same change, yet the fine fertile fields on its banks being left so many ages desolate, are, for want of culture and the industry of man to keep the tides from overflowing them, grown swampy, and exhale unwholesome vapours on the country round; the fields the Spaniards at present cultivate, having been formed out of the streets of the very town; this
I conjecture

Among the peculiar excellencies which Carteia possessed as a Roman colony, that of coining money was a prerogative enjoyed by no other city on this coast between Carteia and Abdera; this privilege has been of singular use, not only in perpetuating the name and rank of Carteia, but the memory of several Roman families, that flourished in this republic, have been thereby happily handed down to us, and even the form of its

Book I.

Carteia had a
Mint.

I conjecture was the reason that induced the Spanish inhabitants of Gibraltar, when they quitted that garrison, to settle themselves a mile or two further in the country, on the high hill of San Roque, although policy should rather have stationed them on the spot of Carteia, where they would have commanded the pass of the river, and secured the coast from any insults of an enemy, as well as the fishery of the bay, and a commodious port for their coasting trade.

VOL. I.

I

government,

CARTEIA.

government, its exact position, the gods they worshiped, their power by sea, and the chief trade of their town, most of them circumstances on which history is silent, and we must have else for ever been ignorant of. We shall have reason to lament that Cartama, Barbefula, Salduba, and Malaca, did not enjoy this privilege, when we come to investigate the ancient histories of those cities.

In no part of Spain, as Father Flores has observed, has there been such an abundance of coin found as at Carteia, and more are daily appearing; they are chiefly turned up by the countrymen in winter, when they plough their ground after the first rains. In the beginning of December, ~~as~~ I was busy taking the dimensions
of

of the theatre, a shepherd belonging to the farm-house offered me, for sale, near two dozen, some in good preservation, and others much damaged.

Book I.

These medals are all of small and middle brass, and what the rapacious avarice of former ages has spared us out of contempt to the baseness of the metal; that N° 1 is Hercules's head, the first and tutelar god of the Carteians, whose name they bore, and whose worship was, as I before observed, taught them by the Phœnicians; on the reverse is his well-known club, which he himself is feigned to have cut out of the Nemean wood: "Clavam ipse sibi
" in Nemea Sylva cæsam compara-
" vit [b]."

Medals of
Carteia.

[b] Apollodor. lib. ii.

I 2

N° 2.

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N° 2. is the laurelled head of Jove; it is easy to account for a Roman colony, celebrating Jupiter on their coin, and thereby professing for him a particular veneration; he probably had a temple in Carteia, in imitation of the capitol of Rome.

N° 10. shews us the caput turri-gerum, the beauteous head of Carteia in her prosperity, crowned with turrets; behind it is the trident of Neptune, whom it was the interest of a maritime town to render propitious; on the reverse is figured the caduceus of Mercury the god of merchants.

Neptune is more ostentatious in the reverse of the medal N° 9, where he stands commanding both the sea and land, a trident in one hand, and a dolphin

dolphin his favourite fish in the other, which, Hyginus tells us, was his constant emblem: “ Qui Neptuno simul-
 “ lacrum faciunt, delphinum aut in
 “ manu, aut sub pede ejus, constituere
 “ videmus, quod Neptuno gratissi-
 “ mum esse arbitrantur [c].”

His right foot stands on dry ground, and the left on the stern of a galley, whereby the Carteians acknowledged his patronage, not only over their fleets and seas, but also over their town and territories; they have hereby very accurately assured to posterity the precise situation of Carteia, and that their port was safe and capacious, wherein ships might ride close to the shore, and not an open bay or shallow beach, to which vessels could not approach.

[c] Lib. ii.

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Their empire over the sea, and the great trade they carried on, are beautifully symbolized by medals N° 11. and 12. On the one is a fish (emblem of their tunny trade) bearing a trident; on the other appears Cupid astride on a dolphin, and guiding him with a bridle.

The magnitude and number of their ships of war the Carteians have repeatedly commemorated in seven or eight different dies, as may be seen in those of N° 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8; these are each of them variously constructed, five of them are evidently ships of war, as appears from their double and treble rostrums, which were either of brass or iron.—
 “Rostra illa ære ferroque ad ictus
 “armata [*d*].”

[*d*] Plin. lib. xxxii.

The

The actuaia, or light vessels built Book I. for trade, neither had, nor wanted, such an embarrassment to their swiftness; those of N° 4. and N° 6. have each one of those towers, of which Cæsar makes mention in his commentaries of the Gallic war, and from which the soldiers threw their darts with greater force. That these ships frequented the port of Tyre, we have the testimony of the prophet Ezekiel: “The ships of Tarshish
“ did sing of thee in thy market[*e*].”

Of these coins, those of N° 2. 6, 7, 8, 9. 11, 12. and 19, exist in my cabinet; in that of N° 6. the ancient use of the Celtiberian Kappa (afterwards changed to 'c by the Romans,

[*e*] Chap. xxvii. 25.

CARTEIA.

as more agreeable to their dialect) in the KAR, as well as the R in the name of the magistrate, is preserved; I therefore judge it to be of higher antiquity than any other yet found of this colony; it is of a most beautiful integrity, and was given me by that elegant collector and exquisite judge of medals Mr. Charles Combe: the long flowing hair of the primitive Spaniards is thereon delineated; a custom the poet Martial gloried in following, who, when he ridicules the effeminate Corinthian for his curled locks, says he wore his own long and rude, after the fashion of his country Spain:

“ Tu flexa nitidus coma vagaris,

“ Hispanis ego, contumax capillis.

“ ————— Ex Ibeis

“ Et Celtis genitus [f].”

[f] Mart. lib. x. l. pig. 65.

The

The s, which is wanting on the head of that published by Flores [g], is here perfect; my medal differs likewise from it in the ornaments on the side of the vessel and peculiar form of its keel. Flores was deceived when he thought he saw a bar cross the letter s in srr; when without doubt the engraver meant no more than to distinguish and separate from it the M Marcus, by a point, which appears in my medal round, and without any connection with the s.

Nº 8. which I possess in beautiful integrity, has never yet been published; the Marquisan family is thereon commemorated.

[g] Table xv. Nº 19.

The

CARTEIA.

The medal N° 12. is esteemed by Flores as most rare; I bought it of the shepherd above-mentioned; the preservation is lamentable, though that published by Flores[*b*] is not much better: the type is very rude, the Julian family is thereon perpetuated.

Minerva, goddess of wisdom, of arms, and patroness of the olive plant, was among the tutelar gods of Carteia; in N° 18. she appears in the habit of war, with an helmet on her head: the martial disposition of a Roman colony is therein evinced, as well as the great trade and exportation of oil at their port, which they embarked yearly from Rome and other parts; the reverse of this

[*b*] Table lii. N° 4.

coin

coin bears a rudder, which is repeated Book I.
 in an elegant group on N° 14, together with a rostrum and club of Hercules; the head of this latter is the common one of Carteia crowned,

N° 19. was struck in honour of Germanicus, and of Drusus son of Tiberius, both co-heirs to the empire. On the head their names, on the reverse their title of Quatuor-viri of Carteia: that such mighty princes should condescend to be their chief magistrates, is a distinguished trophy in the Fasti of Carteia; on what occasion, or for what services performed, this singular honour was conferred, history is silent; but it raises the advantageous idea, we are hereby authorized to form, of the flourishing state of this colony in the age of Tiberius,

rius,

CARTEIA. rius. Two of these valuable coins are in my possession; Father Flores quotes them as exceeding rare.

Strabo must certainly have been mistaken in asserting Carteia was in his days gone to ruin. He wrote in the age of Augustus: we have already seen it prosperous and well-peopled during the civil wars of Cæsar and Pompey; and here we have an infallible instance of its continuing the same under the immediate successor of Augustus. I have in my cabinet coins, indisputably found at Carteia, of the Roman emperors down to Constantine the Great; one of which, in small brass, I picked up myself just by the theatre, and another of Gratian who lived in the year 380.—The reverse of this coin shews a ^{figure} rud-

der, as does that of N° 15. with the Book I.
same head.

N° 13. 16, and 17, bear on their reverses dolphins or tunnies, and are so many memorials of their large and lucrative fishery; to the last is joined an half moon, to which luminary the Celtiberians rendered particular worship; its head I take to be that of Hercules, as it much resembles N° 1.

N° 21. was published by Haym, in his *Theſoro Britannico*: for what reason I know not, he imagined it to bear the laurelled head of Julius Cæſar, and, to ſecond his imagination, has given the public a perfect representation of that hero, inſtead of the reſemblance of the coin he had before him: how widely they differ may be ſeen

CARTEIA seen on comparifon. Father Flores copied it from Haym, among his coins of Carteia, with many doubts, which certainly would have increased had he obtained a fight of the original, which at that time exifted in the cabinet of the late Earl of Winchelfea, after whose death it became the property of Matthew Duane, Esq; who was pleafed to communicate it to me; he being a gentleman no lefs refpected in the literary world for his moft princely collection of medals, and confummate knowledge of them, than for his courteous, exceedingly polite, and generous reception of every perfon that folicits the favour of feeing them.

Carteia, in all her coins, invariably preferved her mint from the common

mon adulation of the other provinces to the Roman emperors, by engraving on their money the head of the reigning prince; how Carteia was exempted therefrom we learn not in history, but so assuredly it was; the examples before us confirm it: and even in that inscribed with the names of Germanicus and Drusus, you see them joined to the turret-crowned figure; if we examine this medal with attention, and make proper allowances for the rudeness and variety of the types of the coin of this town, we may perceive the same length of neck as in many others I possess; the crown of turrets, I conjecture, has been omitted through the carelessness of the engraver, or imperfectness of the dye, as the bunch of hair projecting from the forehead (which Haym mistook for points of laurel)

CARYPA. laurel) is common to all, and was naturally pressed and raised by the crown: this is my opinion, the original may be consulted, and if any body can prove I am mistaken, I shall be very glad to be better informed.

Nº 20. is the reverse of a coin, on which is represented a naked fisherman seated on a rock, his rod in his right hand, and a fish, the reward of his toil, hanging to his line, in the attitude of drawing it out of the water; by his side is a cesta or Spanish basket with a handle; in which the Spaniards to this day carry their fish; it is made of Esparto [*i*], open like a net, wherein they can dip and wash their fish without taking them out.

[*i*] See an account of the Esparto, in the article Malaga.

Flores

Flores has printed three several dyes with this amiable reverse, of which I possess two: that I present to the reader, is in exceedingly fine preservation, and I doubt not will give him singular pleasure; the more so if he remarks the refined taste of the artist, who in his pretty medal informs us, that the placid beach of Carteia was here and there variegated with small rocks and shelves, from among which the angler caught in great plenty delicious salmonettes[k], a fact literally true, even to this

[k] The salmonettes are a fish about eight inches long, when in season, of a beautiful scarlet and gold colour, very high flavoured, and prized by the epicures; they abound all up the coast of Spain, but are in no part more plentiful than in the spot we are speaking of, as are several other small fish equally delicate.

CARTLIA.

day ; people from San Roque continually coming to fish on these stones.

One of them, almost naked, like the figure on the coin, thus employed on a summer's morn, so struck me, that I got off my horse, and sat on a rock by him, contemplating this medal which I held in my hand ; every time the countryman caught a fish, I more and more admired the ingenuity of this people, who took such particular pains to commemorate even the slightest advantages of their coast.

Geometria
C. H. I. D. V.
Q. I. R. J. V. III.

From these medals we learn the civil government of Carteia by Quatuor-viri instead of Duum-viri, like most of the cities of Bœtica ; this circumstance, of having four chief magistrates, seems to indicate a superior

rior grandeur and consequence in this Book I. colony, and a superabundance of eminent citizens who had a claim to that dignity.

The names of two of the Quatuor-^{Their Names on the Coin.} viri we find frequently expressed on their coin, & other times one, or only the office itself, to which was probably annexed the care of the mint, by a decree (as the medals themselves inform us) of the court of aldermen, Decreto Decurionum; this they some time expressed in the majestic stile of Rome, EX. SENATUS CONSULTO [1]. The Ædiles had, on particular occasions, the same licence of stamping their names on the coin, though very rarely, and, as Father Flores judiciously suspects, on the occasion only

[1] See medal, N^o 14.

CARTEIA

of their celebrating public games, or, as I think, more probably in the absence of the Quatuor-viri from the city.

On the Counter-marks.

Great disputes have risen among the learned on the counter-marks, which are observed to be struck on many of the coins of the colonies in Spain; each of them had one particular to itself: that of Carteia, according to the first medal quoted by Flores of this town, was (R).—He concludes they were thus marked after the time of coining, in the same manner as the Spaniards in the last century struck their old Quartos, with the additional number of *m* maravedizes [*m*]

[*m*] In the Spanish copper currency, two maravedizes make one *ochavo*, and two *ochavos* a quarto.

their value was then raised to: I have reasoned this circumstance with every Spanish antiquary I met with, and a learned priest [n] of the city of Ronda has, I believe, approached the nearest towards solving the difficulty: he judges it was the stamp of one town, when, for the sake of trade, or the occasional scarcity of their own coin, they thus naturalized, as it were, that of a neighbouring province, thereby hindering it from returning home, as the governors of Gibraltar, on the first settlement of that garrison by the English, acted with the Spanish dollars.

I shall finish the history of Carteia Roman Families in Carteia with a list of the principal Roman families, who flourished in this commonwealth, and for whose names we

[n] Don Juan Maria de Ribera.

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are indebted to the great solicitude of the Carteians in multiplying their dyes. The having them delivered so entire to us, with an account of the rank and offices they held, and even the number of times they enjoyed them so many ages after the total destruction of their city, and every monument and building within it, is a glaring example of the utility of medals in ancient history.

Germanicus
and Drusus

1. In this honourable catalogue, Germanicus and Drusus demand a place, seeing they bore the office of Quatuor-viri in Carteia, and chose to have the memory thereof perpetuated on their coin.

2. Caius Minius Quinti Filius.—
Quatuor-vir four times.

He is mentioned in one medal, Caius Minius ; in another of Flores's more particularly, Caius Minius Quinti Filius ; in another, Caius Minius, Quinti Filius, Quatuor-vir Ter ; and again, C. Minius, Quatuor-vir iv. so that we can trace his chief magistracy four times.

3. Caius Vibius. Ædile once, and Quatuor-vir twice,

He is quoted in medal N° 15. conjunctly with Minius, Caius Vibius Quatuor-vir iterum ; and in N° 16, Caius Vibius Ædile : this latter coin must be prior in date to the other two, the Ædileship being the first office borne by a Roman colony, indispensable to be served before they could pretend to that of Quatuor-vir.

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Of this family, and perhaps a native of Carteia, was Titus Vibius, whom the Roman historians describe as one of the chiefs in the civil wars under Decimus Brutus, and who is reported by Cicero to have taken the opportunity of Vibius's courier to dispatch letters to Rome.

We learn from Tacitus, that in the 9th year of the emperor Tiberius, another of this noble family was provincial of this province; his name was Quintus Vibius Seneca, who, incurring the hatred of Tiberius, for having upbraided him with not rewarding his services, was accused, on his return, by his unnatural son, and condemned to exile in the island Amorga, one of the Cyclades.

The memory of the Vibii is per- Book I.
petuated on various Confular Denarii,
of which I possess several.

4. Minivius, Quatuor-vir. His other name is effaced on the coin; Flores suspects it to have been Caius.

One of this family is mentioned by Muratori, as a native of Spain, in an inscription he quotes, page 733, and which informs us, that he obtained all the honours of his republic, without naming it: the medal before us seems to fix this stone at Carteia, as the highest office of the commonwealth is therein ascribed to our Minivius.

5. Lucius Maius Quatuor-vir.—
Of the same family we read of

6. Marcius

6. Marcius Maius Quatuor-vir, and

7. Cneius Maius, Ædile conjunctly
with

8. Lucius Argentinus; as I read it.

The former family is still existing
in this province by the name of Maios.

9. Pollio Quatuor-vir.

The famous Asinius Pollio was pro-
consul of this province at the death
of Cæsar, and till the settlement of
the empire under Augustus. I should
have no difficulty in pronouncing him
to be the Quatuor-vir in our coin, on
the same honorary footing as the
Cæsars Germanicus and Drusus, if he
were not placed the last on it; how-

ever it is very likely that of one of his Book I.
 family or freedmen, established at
 Carteia, whose name and interest
 raised him to the highest honours.

10. Quintus Opfius. Quatuor-vir,
 in two different dyes.

11. Quintus Pedecaius. Quatuor-
 vir, in three different dyes.

This family is distinguished by Ci-
 cero as one of the chiefs who glori-
 ously lost their lives in Panfa's army,
 fighting for the republic, against M.
 Antony, under the walls of Mutina;
 it is there written Peducaius, instead of
 Pedccaius, an error the editors of Ci-
 cero's letters are hereby enabled to
 correct, seeing, as I have already ob-
 served, copies of ancient authors may
 and

CARTEIA.

and often do err, but medals in good preservation never can.

12. Lucius Marcius, Quatuor-vir.

This medal informs us; that a branch of the Marcian family, which descended from the royal trunk of Ancus Marcius, was settled at Carteia.

13. Marcus Pacuvius, Quatuor-vir.

This name is so mutilated in the coin, that Flores has been greatly embarrassed to fix it, though not without doubts, which can only be cleared up by a medal of the same dye in better preservation.

14. Marcus Septimius, Quatuor-vir in three dyes.

15. Publius

15. Publius Julius, Quatuor-vir in Book I.
two dyes.

16. Marcus Falcidius, Quatuor-vir.

17. Publius Mionius, Quatuor-vir.

“ These were honourable men in
“ their generations [o].”

Father Flores has taken an infinite
deal of pains to place at Carteia one
of the ancient bishopricks of this pro-
vince, founded by St. Esicius [p], imme-
diately after the apostolic times ; which
event gives us a poor idea of the situ-
ation and consequence of Carteia in
that age, as the first preachers of

Ancient Bi-
shoprick at
Carteia

[o] Ecclef. xliv. 7.

[p] See his España Sagrada, vol. iv.

Christianity

CARTEIA.

Christianity in Spain generally avoided establishing themselves in the principal towns, where the Roman Pagan governors resided, and the provincial chanceries were held.

THE ORANGE GROVE.

Half way between Carteia and the Spanish lines, runs into the sea a little river, collected from different springs, about a mile up the country; on its pleasant banks several Spaniards have established themselves, and planted gardens of orange-trees, sweet canes, pomegranates, and evergreens; the eternal bloom of the oranges, and the advantage of angling in a river full of fish, induced a gentleman of the garrison to erect a little hut of canes, under

under the shade of an enormous walnut, where the officers find beds, and the little requisites for passing an agreeable day in this amiable spot.

C H A P T E R V.

A N N A L S

O I

GIBRALTAR AND ALGEZIRAS.

IN the Arabick and Spanish annals, we meet with no particular worth recording of Gibraltar, from the 8th to the 14th century; during which long interval, the Moors remained in quiet possession of this hill.

First Siege of
Gibraltar in
1310.

In the year 1310, we find Ferdinand IV. of Castille, with an army, besieging Algeziras; part of his troops he sent, under the conduct of Alonzo Perez de Gusman, before Gibraltar, which

which was then first delivered from Book I.
 the power of the infidels: the Moors
 were so exasperated at this loss, that
 they rose, and murdered Mahomet; he
 was the third king of Granada of the
 house of the Alhamares.

In 1311, the Spanish monarch abandoned the siege of Algeziras, de-
 spairing of success, having lain before ^{1st Siege of Algeziras in 1311.}
 it seven months: he made a treaty
 with the Moorish king, by which he
 received, in consideration thereof, the
 towns of Belmar and Quesada, and
 100,000 gold doubloons [7] for the
 charges of the war.

After the death of Ferdinand IV,
 which happened in 1313, succeeded
 to the crown of Spain his son Don

[7] La dobla de oro is at present an imaginary
 coin in Spain, and worth about 3s. sterling.

ANNALS.

Alonzo XI. one of the most valiant princes that ever wielded the Spanish sceptre: although an infant when he ascended the throne, he soon became so formidable to Israel, the reigning king of Granada (who had vainly attempted to re-take Gibraltar, but was forced to break up the siege by the infant Don Pedro of Castile in 1316); that, in order to raise a barrier between them, strong enough to put a stop to his victorious arms, he, in 1318, ceded by treaty the cities of Algeziras, Ronda, Castillar, Ximena, Marvella, and Estepona, to the emperor of Fez Jusaf Aben Jacob.

Second Siege
of Gibraltar
in 1316

This prince was of the house of Banamarines, and descended from the most ancient race of the Maliques Almohaberes, hereditary lords of the kingdom

kingdom of Cuco [*r*]: their family Book I.
came over to Spain with the first conquerors of the country; they were

[*r*] The kingdom of Cuco is situated on a chain of very fruitful mountains, that extend themselves from Atlas to the South of the plains of Algiers, and takes its name from the capital town, which is placed, like the city of Ronda, on a rock accessible but on one side, where it is defended by a castle: the inhabitants are a martial people, generally at war with the Bey of Algiers, and consist of about 15000 souls: their territories abound with grapes, honey, flax, corn, and cattle; and they have manufactories of the finest linen in Barbary; their mountains produce saltpetre and iron ore, with which they fabricate their own gunpowder and arms: beside the cities of Cuco, they have a number of populous villages. Every town forms a family by itself, never intermingling or marrying with their neighbours, but constituting a separate clan, over which presides a Xequé or chief, subject to the king of Cuco. This little kingdom can bring into the field 5000 musqueteers and 1500 horse, all good troops, warlike and bred from their infancy to arms.

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three brothers; the eldest of which succeeded to the throne of Cuco, and the other two settled in Granada, and were the noble ancestors of a numerous and powerful tribe, by whose influence and mediation Ismael was induced thus to dismember his kingdom.

Alomenac
made King of
Gibraltar, Al-
geziras, and
Ronda, in
1331

In consequence of this treaty, Jusaf Aben Jacob sent over his son Abomelique to take possession of these territories; his fleet crossed the Streights, and landed him at Algeziras in the beginning of the year 1331: he conducted an infinite number of Benamarine Moors and 7000 horse, and formed a new kingdom in Spain, styling himself king of Algeziras and Ronda, of which town when we take a view, we shall discover in

it magnificent monuments of this Book I.
 prince's residence.

In the month of February of the following spring, Abomelique sat down with his army before Gibraltar, at that time commanded by Vasco Peyres de Meyra : The chronicle of Don Alonzo XI. informs us, it was very ill supplied with every thing, and had not bread for 30 days, occasioned by Meyra's having employed the money the king had advanced him for victualing the garrison, in purchasing estates at Xeres. A vessel of the Moors, loaded with corn, which a storm drove under the walls, prolonged the siege for some time; however the Spaniards, after enduring incredible fatigue, and subsisting for weeks on the leather of their shields,

<sup>The siege of
Gibraltar in
1342</sup>

ANNALS.

were forced by famine to open their gates to the Moors in the middle of June, notwithstanding Don Alonzo Jufre, the Spanish admiral, was master of the sea, and from his galleys endeavoured by the means of engines to throw bags of flour over the walls into the town.

Don Alonzo XI. who had been hindered from coming in time to the succour of Gibraltar, by civil commotions in Castille, was actually advanced within four days journey of the place, when the fatal news came to him of its surrender. Vasquez Perez de Meyra had artided with Abomelique, that the Christians should not be made slaves; as for himself, not daring to appear before his master, he went over to the Moors in Barbary.

Don

Don Alonzo XI. resolved at all events to re-take the place, and continued his march, hoping to inclose it before the Moors had had sufficient time to furnish it with provisions; he accordingly encamped before the town the end of June: to this day may be traced the ditch or trench he dug from sea to sea, to defend the rear of his army, which he divided into three parts; the main body occupied the sands under the hill from the ocean to the Mediterranean; he sent a detachment in boats to the Southward of the town, on the Red Sands, and another climbed up to the North of the hill above the castle, which they incommoded with throwing down, by the means of engines, huge stones, not only into it, but over it, and into the Attarafana on the water side, a circumstance

Book I.

 Fourth Siege
of Gibraltar
in 1332.

ANNALS. cumstance I have often considered with amazement; and how the Spaniards could drag such immense machines up so steep and rugged a rock.

The Moors, not being able to cope with the Spaniards by sea, drew all their galleys ashore, and covered those for which there was not room in the Attanafana, with sheds of strong timber, in order to preserve them from being crushed by the pieces of rocks the Spaniards lanced from the hill. The king ordered Don Alonzo Jufre to endeavour to burn these galleys, but, on approaching the shore, he found himself stopped by piles the Moors had driven into the sea.

The Spanish monarch was so eager to be master of the place, that he
offered

offered two doubloons of gold for every stone the miners could force out from the walls of the castle, which by the above-mentioned engines had been so dismantled, especially the Torre del Omenage, that the besieged could not man the tops of the turrets. The largeness of the reward encouraged a party of Gallegos to attempt extracting the stones, under shelter of a strong machine the king ordered to be built, defined in the chronicle by the old Spanish word *Manta*, nearly of the same construction with the Roman *Musculus*, described in Cæsar's commentaries [f]; the use of which was retained in Spain, till the fatal invention of gunpowder entirely changed the whole œconomy of mi-

[f] *De Bello civili.*

litary

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litary defence; during this manœuvre, which, if not prevented, would have soon brought the tower to the ground, the Moors could not man the battlements, for the number of stones thrown on them by the engines of the Spaniards on the mountain; but with great diligence they broke windows through the sides of the tower, and, covering themselves from the arrows of the enemy with their shields, threw down on the Manta such quantities of burning pitch, tow, and other inflammable matter, as set the whole on fire, wounded most of the Gallegos, with Don Alonzo Fernandez, their commander, and forced them to a precipitate flight

The siege was in this situation when the king of Granada, with the whole
force

force of his kingdom, joined the army of Abomelique, and they both encamped at the back of the Spanish lines, upon a hill called the Cuesta de la Carbonera, extending themselves from one sea to the other; by which means they hemmed in the Spaniards, debarred them from foraging, and cut off their communication by land; so that, when the bad weather kept out their supplies by sea, they experienced great scarcity of every thing, especially of wood to bake their bread and victuals [1]: a contrary wind, for 17 days, occasioned a dreadful famine in the camp of the Christians, which

[1] Such numbers of the troops in the army of Don Alonzo deserted through hunger, in hopes of escaping into Spain, and fell into the hands of the Moors, that the price of Christian slaves was reduced among them to a doblloon *per* head.

had

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had well nigh destroyed them; these disasters greatly embarrassed, but did not discourage, the magnanimous Don Alonzo: to still the murmurs of his famished troops, and give them an example of patience, he abstained from tasting meat himself for eight days, till a convoy arrived; an act well worthy to be recorded, and not to be paralleled in history, except by the celebrated self-denial of Alexander the Great in the deserts of Sogdiana [11].

[11] “ Alexander and his troops, being under
“ the greatest distress for want of water, met a
“ man loaded with two skins full, destined for
“ his sons in the army: the hero, recollecting that
“ all his soldiers could not equally partake of it,
“ refused, though fainting with drought, a cup
“ of the water which was offered to him, en-
“ couraging his soldiers, by his own example,
“ to have patience till they reached the river
“ Oxus.” Quintus Curt. lib. vii.

The

The desolation and havock which the infants Don Juan and Don Juan Nunez, and other discontented chiefs in arms, made all over the kingdom of Castille, were the real causes of Don Alonzo XI's hearkening to a peace, which the king of Granada had repeatedly offered to him if he would raise the siege: this he consented to with an unwilling mind, forced by the vexatious necessity of his affairs, on the 20th of August, after having been before the town eight weeks.

When they had signed the articles of peace, in which Abomelique was included, the young king of Granada passed into the camp of Don Alonzo, and the two princes dined together at one table. Mahomed was dressed in a scarlet tunick, presented him by the
Spanish

ANNALS.

Spanish monarch; the presents he made to Don Alonzo in return were magnificent and truly royal; a sword, whose hilt and gold-embossed scabbard shone with rubies, sapphires, emeralds, and oriental pearls, and an helmet of solid gold adorned with precious stones, in the front of which were two rubies, as big as walnuts, of inestimable value; to these were added costly stuffs and silks, embroidered with gold of the manufacture of Granada [*w*].

[*w*] The manufacturing of silk was at that age unknown to the Spaniards; none of them then wore any but the nobility, and they purchased them of the Moors, who brought the art with them from the East: when Granada fell under the dominion of the king of Spain, they carefully encouraged the manufactures of the silk looms in that city, and Spain supplied France with silks for above a century after that event.

This

This noble king did not live to enjoy the honour of having thus raised the siege of Gibraltar, and rendered such an important service to his country ; for a few days after he was basely murdered in his camp, on the banks of the Guadiaro, by the sons of Osmin (ancient enemy to the emperor of Fez), who were afraid of some secret treaty ready to be executed to their prejudice, between Aben Jacob, and Mahomed ; their pretence was, to revenge his breach of their law, by dressing himself in a Spanish habit, and eating out of the same dish with a Christian :

Book I.

Mahomed
King of Gra-
nada mur-
dered in his
Camp.

“ *Tantum Religio potuit suadere malorum.*”

Yusuf, brother of Mahomed, and youngest son of Ismael, reigned in his stead. Gibraltar was remarkably fatal

Succeeded by
his B.
Y. d. 1.

ANNALS.

to the Moorish kings; he that lost the place, and he that preserved it, both shared the same untimely destiny.

Abomelique enjoyed his new-established kingdom but a few years; the king of Spain, having pretty well quieted and settled the internal troubles in his kingdom, began to make preparations, in 1339, for renewing the war with the Moors, who, being on their side reinforced from Barbary with 5000 horse, feared so little the power of Spain, that they made an irruption the latter end of the same year into the territories of Xeres.

Peace broken
1339

This expedition, which was conducted by Abomelique himself, at the head of 20,000 men, was fatal both to him and them; for, after they had ravaged the country, and gathered together

gether an incredible number of cattle, Book I.
 the Spaniards assembled about 6000
 men, under Don Gonzalo Martinez,
 grand master of the order of Alcan-
 tara, and overtook the Moors, en-
 camped without fear of any surprize,
 and confident in their numbers, on
 the banks of a little river called Pa-
 tute, in the Vega de Pagana: the at-
 tack was made on the break of day, Battle of the
 Vega de Pa-
 gana.
 and so suddenly, that the Barbarians
 were routed and their camp forced
 before they could arm and get upon
 their horses: fear and confusion suc-
 ceeded to confidence, and Abomelique
 waked out of his sleep, and, not able
 to stop the troops, fled unarmed
 and on foot towards Algeziras, and,
 when overcome with fatigue, hid him-
 self among some bushes; in this re-
 treat, on the approach of a party of

ANNALS

Abomelique
killed.

Deplorable
Manner of his
Death

the enemies, he fell on his face, counterfeiting death; in which posture, a Spanish foldier, in wanton cruelty, thrust a spear twice through his body; after they were gone, a Moorish servant of the prince, that had concealed himself with better fortune, came up to his master, whom he found bleeding on the ground unable to move; he endeavoured to convey him off on his back, but the motion being rendered intolerable by pain, Abomelique commanded him to set him down, and seek for more assistance: soon after he was left in this deplorable state, the agonies of death making him exceedingly thirsty, he dragged himself to the rivulet, where he was found dead with his face in the water.

The

The number of slain in this action amounted to 10,000, and would have been still greater, but for the valour of Aliatar, cousin to Abomelique, son of the emperor's brother, who, on the first alarm of the Spaniards, got on horseback, and at the head of an hundred Moorish gentlemen of his guard, disputed the passage of the river, till himself and all his company were killed.

Book I.

Gallant Action
of Aliatar,
Cousin to A-
bomelique.

The death of Abomelique was deeply bewailed by his father, whose grief, turned to fury, made him resolve to take a signal revenge, by passing himself into Spain with the whole force of his kingdom: his fleet, consisting of 260 sail, fought with, and entirely destroyed, that of the Spaniards; in which battle Don Alonzo

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Death of Don
Alonzo Juffre,
Admiral of
Castille, in
1341.

Juffre, admiral of Castille, lost his life: this victory leaving the passage of the Streights open to the Moors, they landed at Algeziras, in seven months time, 60,000 horse, and 400,000 foot; and with this prodigious army, Aben Jacob laid siege to Tarifa. Against them Don Alonzo brought the largest army he could raise in Spain; and, not thinking that sufficient, solicited the king of Portugal to join him with his troops, and they together attacked and routed the emperor of Fez, on Monday the 30th of October, 1342; the richness of the Moorish camp, and the splendid tent of Aben Jacob, placed on an eminence in sight of the Christians, were objects that inspired them with irresistible courage against a multitude, whose numbers,

Battle of Tarifa in 1342.

through want of discipline, were the Book I.
chief cause of their overthrow.

Yufaf, king of Granada, was likewise in this battle: both princes fled with precipitation, one towards Malaga, and the African to Gibraltar, whence the same night he sailed for Ceuta, leaving behind him, in the hands of his enemies, all his baggage and equipages, four of his wives, one of them Fatima, daughter to the king of Tuncz, and Abohamar his son, besides two other children slain in the field: his wives and captive son the king of Castille most generously dismissed without ransom, embarking them with rich presents for Barbary, in this second instance surpassing the great-

Generous Act
of Don Alonso
XI.

nefs of foul of Alexander the Macedonian [x].

In the camp of the Moors, the Spaniards found an immense booty, and such astonishing fums of gold and silver as to lower the value of money, and raife that of provisions, all over the kingdom.

This victory, one of the moft decisive ever heard of, determined the fate of the Mahometan dominion in Spain, which, from this period, began to draw towards its total annihilation; it was followed by the taking of Algeziras, which, being abandoned by Aben Jacob, furrendered the 26th of

[x] In the instance of his taking prifoners the wives and daughters of Darius

March,

March, 1344, after a long and bloody

Book I.

siege of twenty months.

Second Siege of
Algeziras
1342.

The chronicle of Don Alonzo XI. gives a very curious journal of this siege, and leaves the reader at a loss which most to admire, the valour and constancy of the Moors, or the perseverance of Don Alonzo, who had to struggle not only with want of money, and the ill-will of his auxiliary troops, but the uncomfortable hardships of two whole winters encampments on a clay soil, so deep that his cavalry could not move, and his men worked up to their knees in mire for months together; sickness and a great mortality naturally followed [y]:—

Difficulties
of it.

[y] He was forced to give all his plate, and even the cup he drank out of, to the Genoese, who threatened to leave him for want of pay.

ANNALS. Almost all Europe were interested in
Foreign princes this siege; the king of France and the
at this Siege. Pope sent supplies of money; the
 kings of Arragon and Portugal, and
 the state of Genoa their fleets; several
 princes of Germany came in person,
 as did Philip, king of Navarre, and
 Gaston, earl of Foix; these two died
 before the place.

Henry Planta- The battle of Tarifa had raised the
genet Duke reputation of Don Alonzo XI, to such
of Lancaster. a pitch, throughout christendom, that
 Henry Plantagenet, duke of Lancaster,
 earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Leiceſter,
 great grandſon to Henry III, and
 grandfather of Henry IV, command-
 ing, at this time, the Engliſh forces
 in Guienne, obtained leave from Ed-
 ward III, to ſerve a campaign under
 Don Alonzo in the ſiege of Algeziras:
 of

of his acts of chivalry the chronicle Book I.
 makes particular mention; an anecdote, which reflects honour on the English in general, a nation famed through all ages for heroic virtue and noble deeds of arms, and on the august Descendants of this brave prince, whose valour and martial spirit brought him so many hundred leagues to serve in the dangerous siege of a town, defended by 30,000 men, and covered by the whole power of Granada, in a camp sickly and wanting necessaries.

Of the Royal
House of En-
gland.

On his arrival in Spain, being in-
 formed that a battle was daily ex-
 pected to be fought between the
 Christians and the united troops of the
 Benemarines and the king of Granada,
 he

His Emperors
to be present
at a Battle.

ANNALS. he hastened his march, and made such
 He lodges at the English Factory in Seville. diligence, that, when he arrived in Seville, only the earl of Salisbury and four of his knights had been able to follow him; they were honourably received in that city by the English factory, and lodged at their house.

His Valour and Act. Henry brought with him several companies of horse, and was received by Don Alonzo XI, with all the marks of esteem due to his high birth. He soon signalized his valour in an action, wherein the impetuosity of his courage carried him beyond his followers, and into the midst of the Barbarians, but on being succoured he drove them
 It is reported of two of his knights. back to the town: two English knights, out of an excess of valour, followed them within the gates, shewing to the astonished Barbarians that undaunted

daunted spirit of our forefathers, Book I.
 which, transmitted without blot or
 blemish to their sons, has raised the
 British empire to its present pitch of
 greatness: the Moors fought, as the ^{Generosity of}
 chronicle tells us, to take them pri- ^{the Moors.}
 soners, and would not slay them;
 thereby evidencing a great sense of
 honour and courage in themselves,
 who could thus respect it in an enemy.

The duke of Lancaſter, in one of ^{He is wounded}
 theſe combats, had two of his knights ^{by an Arrow}
 ſlain, and was wounded himſelf by an
 arrow in the face; which honourable
 ſcar he carried with him to the grave.
 He was the champion of the Engliſh ^{His Character,}
 cauſe in France, and learned the art ^{Death, and}
 of war under the invincible banners ^{Elogium}
 of his couſin Edward the Black Prince;
 for his ſuperior virtues he was ſtyled
 the

ANNALS.

the good duke, and his glorious career was shortened by the plague in London in 1361, five years before the birth of Henry IV, son of his daughter Blanch and John of Gaunt [2].

One

[2] This anecdote having been overlooked or unknown to all those who have attempted to write the history of England, it will be proper to quote the passages regarding it, from the chronicle of Don Alonzo XI, a book of undoubted veracity, in high estimation with the Spaniards, and become exceedingly scarce :

“ Otro si vino alli el duque de Alencastre de
 “ Inglatierra, que fue conde de Arbid, que avia
 “ nombre Don Enrique, y entonces quando vino
 “ à Algezira era conde de Arbid, & despues fue
 “ duque de Alencastre y era de la casa real de
 “ Inglatierra.” Pagina 177.

“ Los Condes de Arbid y Solusber-y su Gente
 “ Llegaron à las puertas de la Ciudad, por la
 “ parte del Fonsario, do abian abido la pelca, y
 “ Llegavan tan cerca que davan con las Lancas
 “ à los Moros que estaban en la Caba, y los que
 “ estaban en la Barrera de la Ciudad socorrieron
 “ aquel lugar, y salieron fuera y ovieron mui
 “ gran

One of the first acts of Don Alonzo at this siege, was the taking from the

“ gran pelea con ellos, y fue herido el Conde de
“ Arbid de una Saeta en el Rostro, y mataron le
“ dos Cavalleros, pero fucion encerrados los
“ Moros.” Pagina 162.

“ Estando en esto, los Condes de Arbid y de
“ Solusber, y otras gentes de Ingleses, y de Ale-
“ manes, armaronse, y entraron mui apriesa en
“ la pelea, y los Moros de la Ciudad salieron to-
“ dos, y fue la pelea mui fuerte entre ellos. Los
“ Christianos que andavan en la pelea no estaban
“ mui firmes con los Condes, y dexaron los, como
“ hombres que avian entrado arrebatadamente
“ en la pelea, y el Rei mando luego que en-
“ trassen à socorrer à los Christianos, y ellos hi-
“ cieronle ansi, y desde que estos Llegaron de cada
“ parte los Moros fueron huyendo à la Ciudad,
“ y los Christianos fueron hiriendo y matando
“ en ellos, y tan apresuradamente huyeron los
“ Moros, y tan sin acuerdo, que à buelta de ellos
“ entraron en la Ciudad dos Christianos de los
“ Ingleses, y desde que los vieron, cuidaron que
“ eran mas, y ovieron gran recelo, que estaba la
“ Ciudad perdida, pero desde que vieron que no
“ eran sino dos, hicieron mucho por los prender,
“ y hicieron poner recaudo en las puertas de la
“ Ciudad.” Pagina 164.

Moors

ANNALS.

Torre de Cartagena taken.

Moors the tower of Cartagena, on the hill of Carteia, which they had repaired and fortified, and from whence they greatly annoyed the Spanish camp.

Surrender of Algeziras to the Spaniards 1344.

The Alcalde of Algeziras would not surrender the city till the king of Granada produced a written order from the emperor his master, and then on condition that they should be permitted to march out with all their effects and baggage: in the town was a son of the unfortunate Abomelique, a youth that Don Alonzo, out of respect to his grandfather, desired to see, but his governor, from an ill-timed pride, would not suffer him to have an interview with a prince, who he said had brought such destruction on his father's house; and
putting

putting him aboard a bark, failed Book I.
with him to Gibraltar without seeing
the king.

The siege of Algeziras is the most ancient in which I remember to have read any mention of guns in Spain; with them the Moors made great havock among the Spaniards, to whom they seemed at that time to be quite unknown; the historian relates, as a wonderful phænomenon, that they would cut a man's leg or arm off, and kill at a distance; the powder he calls truenos or thunder; the guns were, I fancy, small, as they did not use them against the walls: in 1484, at the siege of Malaga, we find them very large, employed as cannon, mounted on heavy carriages, and planted in batteries; but in that age artillery
began

ANNALS.

began to be used generally all over Europe.

Third Siege of
Algeziras in
1368

The destruction of Algeziras happened in the very next reign, during the civil wars of Peter the Cruel, and his bastard brother Henry, when Mahomed Lagus, king of Granada, besieged and took it, making all the inhabitants slaves; and doubting his ability to retain it, he ordered the walls to be entirely demolished, that the town might be of no further use to the Spaniards; this event the Spanish chronicles place in the year 1368 [*e*].

Its Destruction.

[*e*] Algeziras lay in the same heap of ruins we now see it, and had nought but the walls of the castle standing, till the present king of Spain, Charles III, rebuilt it in 1760, as we have already observed.

Gibraltar

Gibraltar was the next object of Book I.
 Don Alonzo; he sat down before it in Fifth Siege of Gibraltar 1349.
 the summer of 1349, and, during
 nine months siege, had reduced the
 garrison to great straits, when the
 plague carried him off on the 26th of Death of Don Alonzo A.D.
 March 1350, in the 38th year of his
 age, after a reign full of glory. Had
 it pleased God to spare his life to its
 natural period, he would certainly
 have extirpated the Moors from Spain,
 a work which cost his successors above
 a century.

He was born in very difficult times, Character,
 which greatly retarded his military
 expeditions, though his courage and
 patience at length overcame all diffi-
 culties, and we have seen him in the
 foregoing pages act the part of a con-
 summate hero: the loss of Gibraltar

ANNALS. in his reign was what always sat near his heart, and he sacrificed his life in endeavouring to regain it; he was so jealous of his supreme authority, that at his coronation he ordered his crown to be laid on the altar, whence he took it with his own hands, and placed it on his head, the archbishop of Santiago standing by [a]; a bold action, considering the age he lived in. The Moors had such a veneration for this prince, that when they heard of his death, and saw the camp of the Christians break up and move off, they would not suffer their own troops to

[a] This ceremony was performed in the nunnery of Las Huelgas, at Burgos, in the church of that royal monastery; his wife Dona Maria was crowned with him. In the year 1769, the royal academy of Madrid proposed the coronation of Don Alonzo XI. as a subject for the first premium, to be painted in oil.

incommode

incommode them, out of reverence Book I.
 to the royal corpse, but came unarmed before the town in crowds to see the procession, declaring “ that
 “ death had taken away a most noble
 “ king, who was not only an honour
 “ to the Christians, but the fountain
 “ and means of their acquiring honour themselves [b].”

Don Alonzo XI. was of a middling stature, beautiful in his person, exceedingly fair and amorous by complexion, of a majestic presence, great corporal strength, confirmed by con-

[b] The expression in the chronicle is very beautiful: “ Dícian, que aquel día muriera un
 “ noble rey, y gran principe; por lo qual no solamente los Christianos eran por el honrados,
 “ mas aun los caballeros Moros por el avian
 “ ganado grandes honras, y eran preciados de
 “ sus reyes.”

ANNALS. instant exercise, and endowed with a courageous and undaunted spirit [c].

His body lies in the cathedral church of Cordova: Philip II, when he was in that city 1568, had it disinterred, and the coffin opened, that he might view the relicks of so famous a predecessor; a curiosity, wherein he imitated Augustus Cæsar, who handled and even embraced the bones of Alexander the Great [d]; a similar ho-

[c] He was so fond of hunting, that, during the long siege of Algeziras, he never ceased going out of the camp into the mountains, till one day a party of Moors had well nigh surprized him.

[d] “ Per idem tempus, conditorium & corpus
 “ Magni Alexandri, quum prolatum è penetralti
 “ subjecisset oculis, coronâ aureâ impositâ ac flo-
 “ ribus aspersis veneratus est.” Sueton. in Aug.
 Vita, 18. And Dion Cassius says, “ He handled
 the body so much, that he broke off the tip
 “ of his nose.”

nour

nour paid even in the grave to two Book I.
 mighty princes, whose glorious actions,
 when living, with a most perfect re-
 semblance, equally entitled them to
 everlasting renown. The Spanish
 monarch was scandalized to find the
 corps of our hero without a sword;
 one was brought to be placed by his
 side: "Not that," says Philip, "but Speech of Phi-
lip II.
 "mine; for such a king, a king's
 "sword only is fit.

"No effa, si no la mia, que tal rey, espada
 "de rey, ha de tener."

The Emperors of Fez remained in Sixth Siege of
Gibraltar in
1410.
 quiet possession of Gibraltar near 60
 years, till Juzaf III, king of Granada,
 finding that the Africans, occupied
 by internal divisions, neglected their

ANNALS. Spanish territories, took it by siege from them in 1410.

The inhabitants of the garrison, so many years used to the government of the Kings of Barbary, impatiently submitted to their new masters, and rose up the year following against Juzaf's Alcalde, drove the Granadines out of the town, and wrote to Muley Bucid, the emperor, entreating him once more to take them under his protection; he accordingly sent to their

Sayd, Brother
of the Emperor
of Fez, takes
Possession of
Gibraltar.

assistance his brother Sayd, with a thousand horse, and two thousand foot, to garrison the town.

Sayd not only occupied Gibraltar, but endeavoured to recover the other cities formerly belonging to the Benemerines, soliciting the tutors of Don Juan

Juan II, of Castille, to assist him against Book I.
 the king of Granada, who, in the
 month of January of the following
 year, appeared before Gibraltar with Seventh Siege
 of Gibraltar
 in 1411,
 an army and fleet. Sayd, on his ap-
 proach, drew out his troops, but, being
 worsted in several skirmishes, was
 obliged to shut himself up in the
 town. Juzaf besieged it in form; but
 would have been forced to retire for
 want of provisions, had not his fleet
 taken three sail, loaded with stores,
 which the emperor had dispatched
 from Ceuta to succour the garrison,
 which, thereupon enduring in its turn
 a great scarcity, was forced to open its
 gates to the king of Granada towards
 the end of March.

Sayd was conducted prisoner to Sayd taken
 Prisoner.
 Granada, and shut up for some time

ANNALS.

in the Alhambra; his residence in the castle of Gibraltar was about three months.

Eighth Siege
of Gibraltar,
1438.

The eighth siege of Gibraltar was in the year 1438, when Don Enrique de Gusman Conde de Niebla, in the reign of Don Juan II, attacked it by land and sea, though with ill success; for the Moors defended themselves so valiantly, that they gained a signal overthrow of the Christians, who, taking to their ships, were most of them slaughtered on the sea shore, and Don Enrique himself, in getting aboard, was unfortunately drowned; his son escaped with the remains of the army.

Don Enrique
de Gusman
drowned at it.

Ninth Siege of
Gibraltar,
1462.

In the year 1462, he returned with greater force, and revenged the death

death of his father by taking the place, which ever since has remained in possession of the Christians, after having been in that of the Mahometans 748 years.

Book I.

Don Enrique IV, of Castille, then on the throne of Spain, following the example of Abomelique, took the title of king of Gibraltar, and gave it for arms, a castle Or, in a field gules, a key pendant; which style has been ever since continued by his successors.

Is erected into a Kingdom by Henry IV. of Castile.

Its Arms.

Gibraltar was torn for ever from the Spanish domain, in 1704, by the English, to whom it has continued, notwithstanding the Spaniards besieged it twice in 1705 and 1727; the journals of which sieges are too well known to need a repetition: a manu-

Tenth Siege of Gibraltar, 1704.

Eleventh Siege of Gibraltar, 1705.

Twelfth Siege of Gibraltar, 1727.

ANNALS.

script of that of 1727, carried on by the Marquis de las Torres, was presented to me by an inhabitant of the town; it contains nothing worth transcribing, but a vain attempt of the engineers to blow up the head of the hill by means of a mine under Willis's battery.

Gibraltar ceded
to the Crown
of Great Britain
Jan 1713.

Gibraltar, under the dominion of Great Britain (to whose crown it was ceded by the king of Spain in the treaty of Utrecht, July 13, 1713), regained its ancient consequence; the fortifications have been so improved and perfected, that, joined to the natural strength of the place, they render it impregnable, and all likelihood of its returning to the Spaniards improbable, except by treason; to the Moors it was the key of Spain, and the English de-

ferredly account it the key of the Book I.
 Strights, and the seat of the British
 dominion in the Mediterranean sea.

The town of Gibraltar reaches near ^{Length of the Hill,}
 a mile from the land-gate to South-
 port; thence to the end of the hill at
 Europa are two miles more; to take
 a view of the Southward part of the
 rock, which merits being seen, I dare
 say the reader will, with pleasure,
 make one in a very agreeable party.

The Red Sands fatigued not a little ^{South Part at described,}
 the fair part of our company: but as
 soon as we had ascended the road
 which winds at the back of the navy
 hospital, we began to breathe a fresher
 air; here we stopped, as well to rest
 the ladies, as to admire that noble
 proof of the beneficent heart of our
 pious

GIBRALTAR pious sovereign, who has erected such a princely asylum for those who fall sick in his navy service; a care and attention which are extended all over the British Dominions, and are so many monuments of humanity and benevolence that distinguish the English among the nations: it is built on live rocks, leveled and platformed at a vast expence; below is a natural amphitheatre, where the troops used to be reviewed every spring.

Mounting still higher, we came to that part called the wind-mills, having past on our right a road which continues through the lower rocks freight to Europa, the Southermost point of the hill: as we ascended, we found the air so cold and penetrating, as forced the hardiest of us to button
close

close our coats; this spot is a flat headland, which overlooks Europa point; on its Southernmost extremity are the remains of a Moorish tower, or look-out, and on Europa point is another: the surface of this plain is entirely barren, not a shrub grows on it, being composed wholly of points of live stones, which render the tread so uneasy and painful, that even the prospect it affords tempts few to visit it; to the East of this rugged spot rise, like the turrets of an antique cathedral, a clump of rocks, that hang perpendicular over the Mediterranean; at a distance they seem unapproachable, but, after some pains to overcome the fear of the ladies, I conducted them up by rude and irregular rocks to a small plat-form, than which nothing can be more romantic;

GI BRALTAR. tic; above rises the highest head of
 Fine Prospect the hill that seems to prop the sky;
 from the sides of which vast masses
 of stone project over you in horrid
 attitudes, threatening all beneath with
 immediate destruction, while the goats,
 astonishing to behold! appear wander-
 ing, fearless, on their most elevated
 angles; the towering eagles soar still
 higher, now hid in the clouds, now
 plain to be distinguished; from the
 fathomless depth under you, the roar-
 ing of the sea hardly reaches your
 attentive ear, but your eye shrinks
 at the prospect of the foaming bil-
 lows, that dash, without ceasing,
 on the rocks [*f*]; a little nearer the
 miner hangs, you know not how,

[*f*] On this side of the hill are cut out stones
 of a grey colour, finely grained, and as hard as
 marble.

on the sides of the precipices ; the fearful distance dwindles him to a pigmy ; you see his uplifted arm, but the echo of his hammer, though louder than thunder, expires ere it ascends so high : before you, spreads itself the whole coast of the Straights from Ceuta to Tangier.

A gentle levanter having sprung up, we observed some small white specks on the edge of the horizon to the Eastward ; these engrossed our attention, till, by degrees and insensibly, they increased and magnified to a fleet of ships ; to see them sail in review before us, was an agreeable amusement of near two hours ; they every one hoisted their colours as they passed Europa point, in homage to the fort,

Where

GIBRALTAR.

Where high in air Britannia's standard flies,
Her crimson cross exalted to the skies.

After having argued on the various merchandize they carried, and the different ports they were bound to, I gave our company the following account of the city of Ceuta, whose walls and batteries began now with the Western sun to appear very conspicuous.

CHAPTER VI.

BOOK I.

C E U T A.

THE famous Streight of Gibraltar, of which you have from hence so perfect a view, is about twelve leagues long; in breadth, from this rock to the opposite point of Ceuta, are computed five; at Tarifa to Alcazar el Ceguer, it is at least one league narrower; again, at its mouth or entrance, formed by Cape Trafalgar and Tangier, it widens to near eight leagues.

CEUTA

The most remarkable phaenomenon of this gut is the constant current that sets inwards, proved and experienced by the mariner that traverses it, and which baffles the reason and philosophy of every naturalist.

All the country before you formed anciently part of the kingdom of Mauritania, which at present is divided into three, Fez, Morocco, and Tremecen. Fez comprehends all this sea-coast, and reaches Southwards as far as yon Atlantic mountains that extend to the kingdom of Numidia; that high hill before you was called by the ancients Abyla, which, in the Hebrew language, signifies a rock; but in the Punick more properly a mountain. It is one of the fabled Pillars of Hercules, stiled by the modern

clern Moors Alcudia, and by the Spaniards La Sierra Ximea, or mountain of apes: the skirts of this Sierra reach to the neighbourhood of ancient Ceuta, within two leagues of its walls, and are exceedingly fertile in gardens, vineyards, and plantations, for which reason it obtained the name of Val de Viñas.

Ancient Ceuta was a considerable city in the time of the Romans, and called by them *Civitas Romanorum*; Ptolemy styles it *εξιλισσα*, and attributes its foundation to the Carthaginians, from whose dominion it fell into the power of the Romans [g].

[g] The ineptitude of a modern writer calling Ceuta *Septem Fratres*, must have proceeded from his grossly mistaking the text of Pliny; it is equally amazing he could take *επταδελφοι* for the town of Ceuta in the tables of Ptolemy.

CEUTA.

— In the eighth century of the Christian æra, the Goths conquered it; from whom, in 712, it was delivered up to the Moors by Count Julian; soon after the king of Morocco, Abdulmumen, being at war with the Almoravides, utterly destroyed Ceuta, and carried away the inhabitants; it lay in ruins fifty years: Jacob Almanzor, fourth king of the race of the Almohades, rebuilt it on the spot it now occupies, ennobled it, and founded a university, setting a great value on the place on account of the conveniency of the passage into Spain.

If Ceuta was a principal city in the time of the Romans, and capital of the province of Mauritania Tingitania, it rose to a still higher degree of prosperity under Jacob Almanzor: Abel-
abes,

abes, an Arabian writer of great credit, assures us, he peopled it with the noblest families, and all manner of cunning mechanicks, whose art, in works of gold, silver, and steel, exceeded even Damascus itself; they had likewise manufacturies of carpets and tapestry, of cloth and linen; and Ceuta became at this period the mart of Africa and Europe: the same author informs us, that, it being situated in the most temperate climate of Africa, the fame of its salubrity drew numbers of rich families to settle in the town [b].

[b] Ceuta being deprived, since in the hands of the Christians, of the excellent water it received from the country by means of aqueducts, as the communication is cut off by the Moors, it cannot be supposed to be now so pleasant or so healthy as it was formerly.

CEUTA.

Taken by the
Portuguese in
1400.

Don Juan I, king of Portugal, with his three sons, took Ceuta, by force, from the Moors, about the year 1400, with a fleet of 100 sail, and 50,000 men; when Philip IV, of Spain, lost the crown of Portugal, this garrison remained to the Spaniards, who have since strongly fortified it. It is situated, as you see, upon a neck of land, surrounded by the Mediterranean, forming a bay on the other side, called by the Portus Magnus, and by the Spaniards El Parage de los Castillejos; the town reaches to the foot of the mountain Del Hacho, on which are the gardens that supply the place with greens and fruits, and some fountains of water, which the city wants, having none but what they receive in cisterns from the heavens: upon the mountain Del Hacho is a watch-tower and

a castle, and the whole circumference Book I.
of the hill, being about a league, is walled round and fortified; it is supplied with provisions from Malaga, Cadiz, and Algeziras; the bay produces great plenty of fish, especially cavalla or mackarel; the fishery of which is farmed out for a considerable sum.

That part of the city on the level of the water is the old town, or Ceuta properly so called; the other, on the side of yon rising ground, is styled La Almena, and is much more large and spacious than Ceuta itself: it was built by the Spaniards, who wanted to be out of the reach of the bombs; the general's palace, the hospital, and most of the principal public buildings, are on it.

CEUTA.

Ceuta is a bishop's see, and has two or three convents, besides other religious foundations; great part of the malefactors from the different jails of Spain are sent to this place, condemned to work in the public fortifications.

Mount^{ain} of
Al

This high mountain Abyla, called sometimes by the Moors Huat Idhis Vatarez & Quadrez, is in most parts exceedingly fruitful, and is peculiarly famous for its woods of box trees, supplying therewith all Africa for the use of the turners; it is peopled with a numerous race of valiant Moors, called Gomeles, from whom the kings of Granada drew their best militia; they had always 500 chosen men of the Gomeles for their guard, which were lodged near the palace of the Alhambra,

bra, in a street of the city of Granada, that to this day bears their name: Malaga at its last siege was garrisoned with them, and the obstinate length of it was attributed solely to their courage: of this country was a most famous Moor called Buhalul; he lived in the year 1200, and was captain general of the armies of Mahamete Eben Nacer, king of Morocco; he lost his life in the battle of the Navas de Tolosa: the Arabian poets have celebrated the valiant deeds of this brave pagan in numerous works, both in verse and prose.

Buhalul, Native of Abyla, lived in the Year 1200.

ALCASAR EL CEGUER.

A little further on the skirts of this Sierra, in the very middle of the Straights, half way between Ceuta and Tangier,

ALCASAR EL CEGUER Tangier, is a small sea-port town, built by Jacob Almanzor, for the more expeditious embarking his troops for Spain, being directly opposite to Tarifa, and in the narrowest part of the gut; it is styled Alcafar El Ceguer, or the Little Palace, from a small one erected in it for the reception of the Calif. He peopled it chiefly with mariners and sea-faring men, who, taking advantage of their situation, and the plenty of timber in the neighbouring mountains, soon filled the seas with Corfairs, that did incredible damage to the Christians: near this city is a small river, called by Ptolemy Baloni, on which was probably a Roman town.

Taken by the
Portuguese,
1456.

The spirit of making useless conquests on this coast being at the height

height in Portugal during the reign of Don Alonzo, he appeared before Alcafar el Ceguer, with a numerous power, the 20th of August 1458; the Moors, not being able to cope with them, wisely retired with their effects into the mountains, and the Portuguese occupied the city for two years; but, finding it attended with a great and constant expence, balanced by no apparent profit, they abandoned the place, after having been in imminent danger of falling twice into the hands of the king of Fez.

and abandoned
by them in
1460.

T A N G I E R.

Shall I crave your further patience and liberty to say a few words on the city of Tangier, which bounds the
South-

TANGIER

South-West extremity of the Straights of Gibraltar? You can from hence, of a clear day, when the wind is Westerly, plainly distinguish the low lands about it, though not the town, which lies concealed within the bay.

Could the
Roman In-
ter-

It was a city of note in the times of the Romans. Mela derives its foundation from Antæus, contemporary with Hercules: “Tingi opidum per-
“vetus ab Antæo (ut ferunt) con-
“ditum [i].” And a proof of its ancient consequence is the country around it being named the province of Tingitania; Ptolemy calls it *Τινγίς Καισαρεία*, Tingis Cæsarea.

Stone of Tingi.

We have an account of a votive temple, or altar, raised by the inha-

[i] Lib. i. cap. 5.

bitants of Tingi, to the immortal gods, Book I.
 for the health of the emperors Con-
 stantius and Maximian, in the be-
 ginning of the fourth century.

I. O. M.

IVNONI. MINERVAE.

CETERISQVE. DIIS.

DEABVSQVE. IMMORTALIB.

PRO. SALVTE.

DD. NN. AVGG.

CONSTANT. ET. MAXIMIAN,

PIISSIMOR. CAESAR.

FRONTONIANUS. SUB.

. POSVIT.

ET. CONSTANTIO. ITERUM. COSS.

The Moors named this place Tanja. And by the
Moors Tanja.
 Aben El Gezar, an Arabian author,
 in his description of the African cities,
 reports

TANGIER. reports Tangier to have been, in the time of its prosperity under the Mahometans, a second Mecca, for antiquity, grandeur, and beauty of its buildings; it was endowed with an university; its houses and squares well-built, and adorned with palaces of many noble Arabians, who possessed estates in the province; the country about it was enriched with fertile valleys, houses, and gardens, watered by excellent springs; but water is very rare, and generally of bad quality, on this coast: all these were destroyed by the irruption of the Portuguese, who, in 1437, possessed themselves of Tangier; the crown of Portugal ceded this town to the English in the reign of Charles II, who likewise abandoned it and blew up the fortifications when

Its ancient
Splendour un-
der the Moors.

Tangier taken
by the Portu-
guese, 1437,
and ceded to
the English,
who blew up
its Fortifica-
tions in 1710.

when they became possessed of Gib- Book I.
raltar.

Tangier lay in ruins till the present emperor of Morocco once more raised it from the ground, and it now begins to resume its ancient splendour; the kings of Spain and Portugal having lately established a treaty of peace with the Moors, Tangiers supplies Cadiz and other places on the coast, even as high as Lisbon, with fowls, beef, mutton, and other provisions, besides oranges, which are deservedly esteemed the finest in the world.

The sun now crowning the hills of Algeziras, we departed from this sweet spot, fully resolved often to revisit it; before we had advanced many yards on the rugged surface of the
wind-

GIBRALTAR. wind-mill's plain, Mr. * * ' stopped Mrs. * * *, and desired her to remark a piece of craggy stone just before her. Would you think, madam, it was capable of any production? Behold! in the hollow of it are sprung up this morning two beautiful crocuses of a laylock speckled hue; did you ever see a flower with a richer velvet? How doth this rough and shapeless stone out-vie the finely gilded and generally empty vases of our modern gardens! The hand of nature has scooped it, and Providence strewed that handful of earth which produced these sister beauties! No gardener has been here with his tools and pots: the flood-gates of the Most High, and the dew of ~~he~~even, have watered it! See how provident nature has been in setting this little flower
like

like a precious sapphire in a socket, Book I.
 the elevation of which secures it
 equally from the bleak West and out-
 rageous Eastern winds! It was the
 blessed hand of him

Who in rough deserts, far from human toil,
 Makes rocks bring forth, and desolation smile;
 'To bloom the rose, 'till human face ne'er shone,
 And spread its beauties to the sun alone.

Young's Paraphrase of Job.

The ladies were extremely pleased
 with this agreeable fally, and, with
 one voice, begged the continuation of
 a subject so much more agreeable to
 them than the history of towns and
 sieges.

This flower, continued he, has made ^{Flower of the}
 its appearance very early, we being ^{Hill}
 now the 6th of October; but after
 Vol. I. P Christmas

- GIBRALTAR Christmas you will see the hill every-
 where beautifully enameled with
 Crocuses them; they spring immediately out
 of the dry ground, without rising an
 inch, or having any green leaves about
 them, and often form little groups of
 six or eight, resembling an embroidery
 of tapestry: another, equally plentiful
 Wild Garlic on the rock, is the wild garlic; a
 white bell-flower that grows in clusters
 six inches high, remarkable for its
 lively green, and having its stem
 Bee flower. three-edged: the bee-flower is very
 common likewise, as well as another
 I do not remember to have seen else-
 where; it may be called the butterfly-
 Butterfly flower flower, is yellow, and resembles that
 insect exactly.

Other natives of the hill are a small
 white flower like the English snow-
 drop,

drop, narcissus, junquils, lilies of different sorts, flags, fleurs de lys, iris's, blue bottles, minionets (the rezedas of the French), and wild pinks : myrtles grow in bushes all up the sides of the rocks, where the barbarity of our modern engineers could not reach; as does sage, thyme, and other aromatic herbs; Spanish broom, and everlasting, both yellow, blue, and white, as high round the signal-house; but of all the flowers that adorn the rock, none equal the Scylla, or Squill, defined by Linneus, *Scilla radice solida, corymbo conferto conyco*; it seems to thrive better on the hill wild, than in the gardens of the town, where every one is ambitious to cultivate them; the folia are of a livid green, remarkable for their length, which is two feet, and for only producing three at

S 114.

GIBRALTAR

9

a time, spreading themselves like a star on the ground ; other trios follow them ; a corymbus of flowers rise on a strong stalk near six inches, and is composed of ten or twelve rows of bright blue flowers, with six petals in the shape of stars ; the yellow pistils are supported by six others of a deeper colour, which gives it the appearance of a double flower ; from the middle rises the corolla in a cone of a still deeper hue : the éclat and brilliancy of the scylla is inimitable, and draws the eye and attention of the curious flowerist wherever it grows ; the root is medicinal, and was esteemed so by the ancients.

Everlast. 1.

I had almost forgot to mention two other Sempiternas that grow in plenty here, and are both worthy our notice ;

the one is very small, creeping on the ground; its leaf is green, in shape and size like the thyme; the flowers grow in bunches at the extremity of the stem, and are of a bright silver gloss: the other is more conspicuous and large; I have some of them at home, gathered since last Christmas; it resembles the genteel form of the auricula; its cups are silvered, and appear at a distance like so many mother-of-pearl shells set artificially together [k].

All the flowers of the panterre, from whatever part of the world they are brought, thrive prodigiously in Gibraltar, if attended to with a little

[k] The everlastings should be always gathered in the heat of the day, with the wind westerly, never during the levanters.

GIBRALTAR

care: I will shew you in my garden, the yellow pink of Genoa, the carnation of France, the ranunculus and anemone of England, the gaudy tulip of Holland, a double tulip brought from Rome, and a carnation of the same country, that measures full half a yard in circumference.

The great art of the flower-garden in these countries is, to keep your pots as clear as possible from ants, and not expose them too freely to the sun; for, as that luminary is the prime cause of the superior brightness of the colours of the flowers, so he will fade and destroy them in a very short time, if you do not remove your pots out of his ken the very day your flower is full blown.

When

When we had re-gained a sight of Book I.
the sea, the ladies were alarmed with
a phænomenon they never observed
before; several fountains appeared
playing in the middle of the bay, and
throwing up jets d'eau to a considera-
ble height. I smiled at their surprize,
and informed them they were gram-
puses, who frequently amuse them-
selves in that manner in fine weather.
Pliny has observed [/], they have an
organ and orifice on their heads for
that purpose; he relates an instance,
to which he was an eye-witness, of a
barge full of soldiers being sunk out-
right by the body of water a single
grampus emitted; a circumstance that
shews us nature has given this fish an
instinct capable of using its abilities

[/] Lib. ix. cap. 6.

GIBRALTAR. for the destruction of its enemies, as well as for its amusement.

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Of all the fishes of the sea, none vies in magnitude with the grampus, except the whale; they are the monsters of the temperate climes, as those are the terror of the frozen seas: a few years since, a ship from Malaga, loaded with fruit, sailing with a fresh breeze through the gut, ran upon a grampus that lay sleeping on the surface of the water, at the mouth of this bay; the sailors thought they had struck upon a rock, till they saw the sea covered with blood; the vessel received so violent a shock, that she went to the bottom almost instantly, and the people had only time to take to their boat.

The

The algarroba tree [*m*] which grows at the vineyard, and is the only one of its species remaining here, next drew the attention of the company: this tree was formerly very plentiful all over the hill; under Saint Michael's cave, in 1705, was a grove of them standing, thick enough to conceal 500 Spaniards that had climbed up the back of the rock.

 Book I.

 Algarroba
 Tree.

The algarroba is tall and woody, the fruit grows in a shell like a large bean-pod, within are four or five beans that serve for feed, but they give it to the cattle shell and all, as the whole is thick and substantial; it is sweet to the palate, and very good and profi-

[*m*] Called by botanists *Sesiquia edulis* & *ceratonia*.

table

GIBRAI TAR. table both for horses and cattle: the only province of Spain where they cultivate it with any success is Valentia.

They grow in great profusion in the new world; the Spaniards found them all along the coast of Peru; there being no grass, it is the sole food, not only for their horses and mules, but for fattening their beef, esteeming that they thereby acquire a taste remarkably delicious. The algarroba varies in New Spain from that of this country, owing doubtless to the difference of climate: on the coast of Lima it is narrow, much larger, and of a whitish colour, a little tending to yellow; here the pod, when ripe, is quite black.

When

When we came to traverse the town, Book I
along the Line Wall, the night shut
in very dark, and we were entertained
with the sight of the hills of Alge-
ziras, as well as those of Barbary, both
in flames; the sea, being calm, re-
flected the blaze, so that the bay seemed
all on fire, and formed one of the
grandest illuminations that can possi-
bly be conceived: though the nearest
hills were at least twelve miles distant,
we could distinguish the figures of
the countrymen passing to and fro
before the flames.

This custom of setting the hills on
fire after the harvest is immemorial
in Spain, the farmer esteeming it of
service to the ground, and the only
way to clear it of vermine: that the
Moors

GIBRALTAR. Moors have the same use, is evident before our eyes, and it is astonishing how plain you can perceive the face of the country of Barbary, in the neighbourhood of their fires, across the Streights.

CHAPTER VII.

Book I.

NO part of the garrison can be Description of
Crouchet's
House and
Garden.
pleasanter, or more retired from
the noise of drums and soldiers, than
Crouchet's house [n]; the garden is still
higher, being raised on a terrace against
the rock; it had been neglected for
years, but as it was my chief and most
constant habitation, I made every im-
provement in it the situation was ca-
pable of receiving. I repaired a co-
vered walk, and continued it from the
entrance of the garden to the sum-
mer-house, and shut out by the same
means the afternoon's sun, so that you
might walk in it all hours of the day;

[n] For this house I paid the extravagant rent
of 40 dollars *per* month.

the

GIBRALTAR the parterre of flowers I filled with roots from France and Italy, and sheltered them as well as the vines from the easterly winds, by planting canes all round the wall.

The back of this spot is the face of the rock itself, terminating in a cone, which is not only very steep and craggy, but quite unfertile, being composed of live stone ; this barren prospect I converted into the most rural beauty of the garden, by the help of ladders, exploring and filling every cavity and hollow with earth, impregnated with scarlet nasturtiums ; after the first rains, the rock was covered with verdure and flowers, and formed, during the whole winter, a pyramid, as the French phrase it, *tout en feu* ; on the pinnacle I raised, with ease, a
group

group of lofty hollyhocks, which Book I.
crowned the whole.

From this garden you see sixty Extensive
View from
Clouet's
Garden.
leagues around you, an amazing prospect, perhaps not to be paralleled in the universe: you command the view of three kingdoms of the vast ocean that furrounds the globe, and the Mediterranean sea, whose utmost waves wash the Holy Land: on the one side, you have the Straights, bounded by the ancient kingdom of Mauritania; and your eye touches, as it were, and runs over, the delightful skirts of the mountain Abyla Barbeful, so celebrated by the Arabian poets; the white towers of Ceuta reflect the evening sun; in yonder low lands lies Tangier, once belonging to Great Britain; the modern town of Algeziras, and the venerable

GIBRALTAR. nerable remains of Carteia, are monuments of the fickleness of ever-changing fortune: how beautiful does the one rise from the water, and extend its proud walls under yon woods! the thunder of its cannon is frequently heard over the whole bay; while the celebrated Carteia, a colony of Rome, and station for her fleets, lies in silent ruins, and has hardly a tower left to tell that once it was. San Roque, the modern strong hold of the Spaniards, sits queen of the neighbouring hills and over-tops them all; on its left, four leagues off, moulders on a proud eminence Cañillar, a city whose fame and importance began and ended with the Moorish empire; before you, rising in majestic height, appear the stupendous mountains of the Sierra de Ronda, whose summits touch the clouds,

clouds, and whose abundant fruits and salubrious air crown, with health and plenty, their numerous inhabitants: under its Eastern hills, Cæsar and Pompey's sons, many ages ago, disputed the command of the Roman empire near Munda; and on yon azure plains off Malaga, the British flag, in these our days, maintained the more extensive empire of the sea, against the united fleets of the house of Bourbon[*]. Your naked eye discerns the little town of Estepona with ease; and, of a clear day, you see plainly the ruddy walls of Marvella's castle, a

[*] This victory was obtained by the English squadron, on the 24th of August 1704, over the joint fleets of France and Spain; the former consisting of 148 ships, under the Count of Toulonse; the Spanish gallies were commanded by the Duke of Turis.

GIBRALTAR. coast famous for its wines; the whole prospect is finely terminated by a full view of the Alpújarras, and the Sierra Nevada, whose head, caped with snow from the beginning of time, dispenses crystal springs and whole rivers of excellent water to the most fruitful and delicious vale in the known world [o].

Isthmus. All this narrow neck of land, which joins the rock to the mainland, was once covered by the sea, as is plain from the shells the sand is full of; but when, or in what age, the oldest historian that has reached us has no knowledge: Strabo tells us [p], that in the time of Artaxerxes Longimanus, who lived about 480 years before

[o] The celebrated Vega de Granada.

[p] Lib. i.

Christ, flourished Xanthus the Lydian, who, in his books, asserted that there was a report existing in his time, that the joining of the ocean and the Mediterranean had been, in more remote ages, effected by a communication opened at the present Isthmus of Sucz, and that Efraton and Eratosthenes had affirmed the same. On the contrary, Diodorus Siculus has given us an ancient tradition, that Africk and Spain formed one continent in the time of Hercules, and that he cut the Isthmus, and made the communication called after him the Herculean Streights; and Pliny has likewise adopted a report existing and universally believed in his days by the inhabitants of these countries, that the Mediterranean sea was formed by the labour of men digging a deep cut

GIBRALTAR. between the two mountains of Abila and Calpe, and thereby letting in the main ocean; which opinion Mr. Buffon has followed, and, to prove his thesis, has piled up a number of arguments, though all futile, and built on the vain slippery foundation of human reasoning, that can never found the depth of God's wisdom in the disposition and government of the universe. I believe any one that impartially considers the face of the earth, and the providence of its Maker, in dividing it into proportionable parts, for the greater convenience, health, and safety of mankind, will have no difficulty in believing that God, in his infinite wisdom, separated Africa and Europe in the manner we now behold it from the beginning of the creation: were they
now

now joined, the meanest capacity could Book I. foretell, from the different tempers, manners, and religion, of the Moors and Christians, the endless havock and destruction of both.

That the sea once covered these sands before us, and formed an island of the hill of Gibraltar, admits of no dispute; nay we can go farther, and ascertain the height of the water at the head of the rock, where the sea has mined it into caverns and hollows, and discoloured it above forty feet higher than the present level of the sands; this fact is obvious at the very first sight: again, it is as clear that the sea has been gradually decreasing; the devil's tower is built on a rock (undoubtedly in latter ages) about nine feet above the ground,

Q 3 which

GIBRALTAR. which rock was evidently once washed by the waves: within these fifty years the depth of water in the Streights is so diminished, that last war frigates anchored off Cape Carnero, almost in the middle of the gut, to prevent the privateers from Algeziras interrupting our merchant ships. I remember to have read an old French book, written four hundred years ago, which treats at large of this decrease of the sea at Gibraltar, and prophecies, that in time the Streights will be quite dry, and people walk over from Africa to Europe.

Face and As-
pect of the
Hill.

The shape and face of Gibraltar rock is neither promising nor pleasing, and it is as barren as uncouth, not a tree or a shrub hardly to be seen on it above the town, and this not owing to

to its natural sterility, but the modern Book I.
 policy of our military gentry, for
 which they give a reason I should be
 ashamed to repeat; the soil is excellent
 for vines and figs; the higo-chumbos
 and wild berries grow out of their
 reach on the precipices; in many
 parts, however, it is exceedingly rocky,
 and in others composed of huge
 masses of live stone, especially to the
 Southward.

On casting an eye up this barren Its Inhabitants.
 hill, one would not imagine any living
 creature could exist upon it; yet it is
 inhabited by a numerous species, that
 occupy the tops of the highest rocks,
 and who may be said to be the
 true lords of the hill, whence neither
 Moors, Spaniards, nor English, have
 ever been able to dispossess them, I

GIBRALTAR. mean the monkies; so little are they
 Monkies. afraid of man, that often they declare war, and act in an hostile manner: not long ago, they had got a trick of throwing such a number of stones on our miners at work under the head of the rock, that they frequently obliged them to leave off and retire without their reach.

There are still other inhabitants on
 Foxes the rock, and those are foxes; but a more harmless resident on it is the porcupine, who, though his quills are often found by the goat-herds, is himself seldom seen: in Barbary the Moors hunt and eat porcupines.

Snakes are very numerous all over
 the rock, but none mischievous. A
 soldier shewed me a green snake he
 caught

caught at the Southward, five feet Book I.
long; I killed a brown one in my
garden of the same length.

The variety of lizards in this coun-
try is almost infinite; they differ in
size, shape, and colour, from the soil
and nature of the place they inhabit;
on the white sands they are very nu-
merous, large, and of the colour of the
ground, except their tails, which are
red; there is a small fort, which lives in
the grass, that is brown on its back,
and the rest of its body of a lively
green: the lizards in general are an
inoffensive race, though there is a
white kind, infesting the eaves of
houses, which poisons any water it
drinks in, and whose bite is mortal; at
Gibraltar they have none of these, in
Malaga many.

Lizards.

The

GIBRALTAR.

Lagartho.

The lagartho is a very beautiful animal, and the largest of the lizard kind; I have seen them two feet long, and proportionably thick; they are of a fine green, have a bright eye, and carry their chest erect; except in their mouth, which is small, they are made exactly like the crocodile, and have this in common with them; they delight to inhabit the heads of fountains, and by the water-side, into which they plunge themselves if pursued; they are perfectly harmless, and esteemed by the Spaniards friends to man.

Centipie.

A more dangerous reptile is the centipie; one of which I caught ten inches in length: its body was divided into forty knots, or joints, to each of which are prefixed two claws, its head

head red, with horns or feelers an inch long, the mouth was armed with a pair of pinchers, with which it offends; its bite is venomous, though not mortal.

Book I.

Vast flocks of rooks lodge in the castle, and return every evening from Spain, where they do a great deal of good, feeding upon the locusts and grasshoppers: I had the curiosity to shoot one as it was flying over my garden, and, on examination, found its craw full of those destructive insects.

Rooks.

The whole hill, besides plenty of small birds, has red-legged partridges, which have been brought from Barbary, and turned on it: on the neutral ground are many hares, who feed in the gardens; the hills about Carteia have

Fattage.

GIBRALTAR. have a great deal of game, as its rivers are abundant in wild-fowl.

Eagles.

The eagles build their nests on the summit of the rock, and are a very formidable family, which lays the whole country round under contribution. Before we quit this subject,

Vultures.

we will mention the large vultures which come from Africa every spring, passing directly over the hill, and return in the autumn; they perform their annual migrations in flocks, and, in their flight, may be easily distinguished from the storks (like-wise birds of passage) by their legs, which they carry short under their

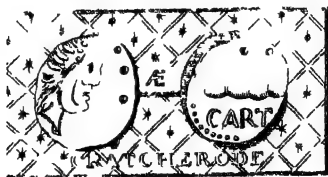
Storks.

tails, and the storks hang theirs down: there is a vulture in the garrison, that I suppose was dropped tired on the hill, he is large and beautifully feathered;

his wings measure, when extended, Book I.
 eight feet, his back is very broad,
 high, and finely coated, the feathers
 of a bright brown: these birds will
 live a long while without meat, and
 eat voraciously stinking viands in pre-
 ference to fresh; the storks are very
 numerous at Seville, and every tower
 in the city is peopled with them.

The climate of Gibraltar is esteemed Climat. of
Gibraltar.
 exceedingly healthy, and less hot than
 any of the towns on the neighbour-
 ing coast, for which reason it is styled
 the Montpellier of these parts; not-
 withstanding, eight months in the
 year are disfigured with the levanters
 that blow in whirlwinds round the
 hill, obscure the sky with mists and
 clouds, and render the atmosphere
 heavy and unsupportable; they cause
 such

GIBRALTAR. such a dampness, that all the furniture mildews and rots, steel and iron utensils rust, be they covered ever so close, and no provisions will keep a day; on the contrary, when the Westerly winds take their turn, the climate is changed in a moment, the sky is serene and unclouded, the air moderate and refreshing, an uninterrupted spring reigns even in the depth of winter, which is there seen, but never felt; hail, snow, and ice, are strangers to Gibraltar, although the Sierra de Ronda and the mountain of Abila appear in sight with their tops buried in snow from December to March.



A JOUR-

[239]

A
J O U R N E Y
FROM GIBRALTAR
TO MALAGA.



B O O K II.

CHAPTER I.

WE remained in Gibraltar from the end of June 1771, to the 23d of September 1772, on which day we fet out for Malaga, where we propos'd spending the winter before
our

BARBESULA. our return to England; after traversing the Spanish lines, we proceeded on the shore of the Mediterranean five hours, over a heavy and loose sand, the distance reckoned three leagues; here we passed a large and deep river, in winter not fordable, and about a furlong further we stopped at a farm-house, where we refreshed ourselves with a water-melon.

El Rio Guadi-
aro.

This river, since the residence of the Moors in Spain, has been called El Guadiaro, and is the Barbefolæ Fluvius of Ptolemy.

Barbefula

On its Eastern banks, near the sea, was seated the town of Barbefula, named by all the geographers; Ptolemy writes it Βαρβησολα; Pomponius Mela, Barbeful;

Barbeful; Pliny more particularly, Book II
 Barbefula cum fluvio: of this city,
 now not the least remains are to be
 traced, but in 1636 were still to be
 distinguished heaps of stones, and the
 foundations of a Roman bridge; to
 them, therefore, we must have re-
 course, in order to ascertain the so
 much disputed position of Barbefula,
 aiming ourselves with the ruinous
 wrecks of time against time itself, and
 forcing that voracious destroyer of
 all things to bring back to our view
 what he has for so many ages hid
 from the sight of men.

Two inscriptions were conveyed Inscriptions of
Gould are
 from hence at that time (probably
 with 'many others) to Gibraltar by
 the Spaniards, and placed by them in
 the fortifications of that garrison, near

BARBFSULA. the landgate, as we learn from Father Morejon, Father Roa, and Don Luis Velasquez, whose manuscripts a modern writer never saw or heard of, and therefore has, from common report, or from his own imagination, fixed them at the fountain of the grand parade. Both of these stones had been bases of statues, the largest with this inscription:

First Stone.

L·F·C·F·CAL·CAFSIANO·
 II·VIR·FLAMINI·PERPETVO·
 MM·BARBFSVLANI·FABIA·C·F·
 FABIANA·ET·FVLVIA·SFXTI·F·
 HONORATA·HEREDES·EX·TES·
 TAMENTO·EIVS·LT·EPVLO·DATO·
 POSVERVNT·

In English, “ To Lucius Fabius
 “ ~~C~~ Casianus, son of Caius, a Roman
 “ citizen

“ citizen of the Galilerian tribe; per- BOOK II.
“ petual high priest, and Duum-vir
“ in the magistracy of Barbefula; his
“ heirs Fabia, Fabiana, and Fulvia
“ Honorata daughter of Sextus, com-
“ plying with his testament, raised this
“ statue, after having given the usual
“ banquet.”

This expensive custom, of treating the spectators at the public dedication of a statue, was constantly observed throughout the whole Roman empire. As their games, feasts, and comedies, were always exhibited by day-light, and frequently lasted the whole day, that the company might not be obliged to leave the spectacles, a little pannier full of drest meats, and covered with fruit of the season, was handed to each; this basket was called sportula,

BARBESULA. from whence the banquet itself obtained the name:

“ Nonne vides quanto celebretur sportula
“ fumo [q]?”

Suetonius has distinguished these baskets into large and small, and the former by the name of Panarium for the senators and knights: “ Septem
“ montiali sacro, quidem senatui, equi-
“ tique Panariis, plebi sportellis cum
“ opsonio distributis, initium vescendi
“ primus fecit [r].” Not only the senators and knights dined in this manner, but the emperor Domitian himself.

The second stone is a dedication of an image to the god Mars, who, we

[q] Juv. iii. 249.

[r] Sueton. lib. xii.

thereby learn, had a temple in Bar- BOOK II.
befula:

MARTI·
AVGVSTO· SACRVM
L· VIBIVS PERSIVS
D· S· P·
D N·

Pliny numbers Barbefula among the tributary towns, subject to the chancery of Cadiz. Ortelius, in his Thesaurus, has quoted a coin with this legend, COLONIA· BARBESOLA· LEGIO· XVIII.

This legion bore the title of Firmiorum, from Firmum a town in Italy; and if it was established here, and Barbefula made a Roman colony, it must have happened since the ge-

BARBESUL A. neral peace of Augustus, who, we know from Tacitus, left three legions for the guard of Spain, the third or Gallica, the sixth Claudia Pia Felix[s], and the tenth Fretense, of which, and of the fourth and fifth only, we have any monuments in Spain, but I apprehend the medal apocryphal, and Father Flores (to whom doubtless this author was not unknown) certainly looked upon it as such, since he has not admitted Barbefula among the towns that enjoyed a mint.

Pliny thinks all the cities on this coast were founded by the Carthaginians, and Barbefula seems to have

[s] From a stone at Malaga, we learn it was the sixth legion Claudia Pia Felix, and not another accounted likewise the sixth, and distinguished by the name of Ferrea Fidelis Constant. been

been of Punic origin, from the constant affection and attachment of the inhabitants to the Carthaginians during their contests with the Romans in Spain: in the second Punic war, Gneus Scipio having driven the Carthaginians out of this province, and established a garrison in Barbefula, the citizens rose up against the Roman troops, and delivered the town once more to Asdrubal Giscon, and Hannon: Scipio, in a pitched battle near Jaen, entirely routed the army of these two generals, with 5000 slain, and 3000 prisoners; the Carthaginian generals rallied their flying troops, and made another stand under Munda; forced again to flight with redoubled loss, their last recourse was in the neighbouring mountains: Scipio still followed them; Hannon, with what

Battle of the
Puerto de
Hannibal, 212
Y 714 before
Christ

BARBESULA. troops he could get together, lost his life, endeavouring to stop his progress in a narrow defile, called to this day by the Spaniards, El Puerto de Hannon, near Tolox: this event happened in the year of Rome 540, or 212 before Christ.

Barbesula is not mentioned in the itinerary of Antoninus, in his march from Malaga to Cadiz; the reason is plain, from Cilniana the troops were conducted a more direct way to Carteia through Barbariana, where they lodged; the distance of which, 34 miles from Cilniana, and 10 from Carteia, places the situation of Barbariana about two leagues up the river.

B A R B A R I A N A.

Book II.

Barbariana [†] has shared the same fate with Barbefula, and its site is no longer to be traced: none of the ancient geographers mention this town, which has induced our modern antiquaries to confound it with Barbefula, not considering that Strabo, Mela, and Ptolemy, following the sea coast, and not meeting there with Barbariana, could not be expected to mention it; nor Antoninus to insert Barbefula in his itinerary, since he did not pass through it, and for the same reason he has likewise omitted Salduba.

[†] Mr. Conduit has confounded Barbefula with Barbariana.

BARBARIANA**La Torre de la
Duquesa.**

About a league beyond the river of Guadiaro, is the Torre de la Duquesa, where are lodged a few foldiers, as in all the towers that guard the coast, which generally are at about a league distance one from the other; proceeding along the shore, and sometimes over low hills, we arrived at Estepona after six hours ride from Guadiaro; between Gibraltar and Estepona we past twelve large arroyos [u],

**Account of the
Coast,**

The coast from Gibraltar to Estepona, and for two leagues beyond it,

[u] An arroyo is properly a stream of water fed, not by constant and perpetual springs, but from the rains descending off the neighbouring mountains in winter, and the melting of the snow in summer; where these two circumstances occur in the same arroyo, it is as eternal and rapid as a river, than which they are ever more violent and dangerous after the rainy season,

is extremely barren, the Sierra con-
Book II.
tinuing about a league from the shore:
this road is not to be travelled in the
winter, on account of the many rivers
and arroyos you cross, which are so
impetuous after the rains, as to carry
loaded beasts and horses into the sea;
this happened the week before to a sol-
dier with a good horse under him, and
some beasts of burthen as they attempt-
ed to cross the river Verde, at a ford,
a league from the Mediterranean.

E S T E P O N A.

In Estepona, a poor town and a mo-
dern one, is nothing worth remarking;
some years ago it enriched itself by
sending barks of provisions to Gib-
raltar, for which they received in re-
turn,

ESTEFONA. turn, money and goods; but of late years, the king of Spain has put a stop to that trade, and the inhabitants returned to their original poverty.

Old Estepona. The old town of this name, and which Ismael, king of Granada, delivered up to the Spaniards in the year 1318, was situated three leagues further to the Eastward: in 1456, Henry IV, of Castile, was on this coast, and finding the town in ruins, he removed it to where it now stands; tempted by the commodiousness of the Playa, which, though open and exposed to the Easterly winds, is a very safe road for boats and small vessels, or even large ones, as the ground is good, and you may anchor in 25 fathom before the town: Don Juan Pacheco, marquis of Villena, first peopled it; the present

present inhabitants do not exceed 200 BOOK II.
families.

C I L N I A N A.

Leaving Estepona, we continued next day proceeding along the coast about three hours, where are to be seen the ruins of Old Estepona, most probably Cilniana, and in about an hour further we arrived at the banks of a broad and rapid river, called by ^{El Rio Guaifo} the Spaniards Guaifo; beyond it, about a quarter of a mile, are the remains of another Roman city: it is here (considering the situation, and carefully comparing all that has been so variously written about this coast) I think we may safely fix Salduba.

SALDUBA.

S A L D U B A.

Father Flores, misled by Don Macario Farinã, and not having ever examined the spot himself, has committed a gross mistake in the 12th vol. of his *España Sagrada*, not heeding the ruins of Estepona La Vieja, he will have these (called by the Spaniards Las Bovedas, from the vaults and subterranean passages still distinguishable) to be Cilniana, placing Salduba on the Eastern shore of the river Verde; and as no such ruins were there to be traced, he has imagined they have been swallowed up by the sea.

It must be confessed, Don Macario Farinã was a very learned antiquary, and made observations on the spot;

spot; so did Don Luis Velasquez [w] Book II.
after him, and at the expence of Ferdinand VI, in 1754: It is his opinion I have followed, having verified the same by my own ocular demonstration; finding what he advances to tally exactly with the premises, I stayed the best part of a day among the ruins of Salduba, and visited the walls yet standing, at least the foundation of them: my search after an inscription to put the affair out of dispute was in vain; indeed I could not expect to meet with any after the fruitless and repeated labours of the above-mentioned gentleman: ancient Salduba had undoubtedly been laid in ruins, and the Moors, who inhabited it seven centuries, were the

[w] De Velasco, Marquis De Val de Flores, knight of the order of San Iago, and member of the royal academy at Madrid.

rude

SALDUBA.

rude architects of the walls, and every foundation now visible. The situation of this town was on the top of a steep head-land, overlooking the sea, between which and the hill not a beast could pass, a position desirable to the ancients; but the most convincing proof is derived from its name, Salduba, or a place of salt: the memory of these salt-pits is still fresh among the Spaniards: Don Luis Velásquez assures us, there used to be salt made here not many years ago, when the place was not quite abandoned; in his time were still standing the remains of an aqueduct, now quite removed; the want of fresh water probably forced the inhabitants to settle elsewhere. Pliny seems to place Salduba by a river: “Barbefula cum fluvio, item Salduba [x]:” which stands

[x] Lib. iii. cap. 1.

good

good with Las Bovedas, being so near Book II.
the Guaifo.

The ingenious author *De la Science des Medailles*, has quoted a coin of Sextus Pompeius with this inscription, SAL, which he interprets Salduba; but Flores does not admit Salduba among the towns that had a mint. It is certain Sextus Pompeius had for many years great command and sway in these parts, both before and after the battle of Munda, and leisure to coin money in Salduba; which name Saragosa in Arragon likewise bore, prior to that imposed on it by Augustus of Cæsarea Augusta; but of the dye of Sextus Pompey no coin has ever appeared: our Salduba seems to have been a town of consequence, as Pliny, in enumerating those that were tri-

SALDUBA

butary on each side of it, passes by Salduba, thereby giving room to surmise it was a municipium.

Pomponius Mela has made a most confused jumble of the towns on this coast; he has placed Suel and Salduba on that and this side of Malaga, though the itinerary of Antoninus has fixed the former beyond dispute at Funggerola, three leagues to the West of Malaga.

S U E L.

Funggerola
Castle.

Funggerola is built on the spot of the ancient Suel, called by Ptolemy *Σελτοῦ*. It is remarkable only for its castle, and a few houses round it; before them ships may anchor in good ground, and eight fathom of water.

L A.

L A C I P P O.

Book II.

Mela likewise mentions another town between Salduba and Barbefula, called Lacippo. Pliny has also noted Lacippo next to Barbefula, and numbers it among those towns subject to tribute; notwithstanding it certainly was not on the sea-side, but in the Sierra not far from the coast: the mountains of Ronda, from their fertility, plenty of water, and strong situations, abounding with more Roman foundations than perhaps any part of Spain; what led me first to this opinion, was Ptolemy's calling this town *Λακίππω*, and placing it in $37\frac{1}{2}$, which is 20 miles more to the Northward than Barbefula: this observation

I ACIPPO

striking me when I was at Cafares in the Sierra de Ronda, a town whose distance from Barbefula agrees with the tables of Ptolemy, I made enquiries among the inhabitants, and they assured me their place was reported to have been partly built with stones brought from a despoblado [y], about a quarter of a league distant, called Alecippe; the similitude of the sound put it out of any doubt that it was the Lacippo of Pliny. I was conducted to the place, and though no form of a town, or any public edifice remained, yet among the stones which the inhabitants of Cafares had judged too bulky to be transported, I found one with this inscription, in a fine Roman letter:

[y] An abandoned heap of ruins. ,

IVVENTVTI·AVG·

Inf Stone of
Lappo.

C·MANCIVS·C·F·

. . ICLR·OB·HONO

REM·FLAMINATVS

. ARA

. E

. . . . EPVLAI·DATAE

NV . . . S . . . AL

D·S·P·D·D

It is a great pity the name of the town has been by violence struck out of this stone, “ which once served as
 “ the base of a statue of the goddess of
 “ youth erected by Caius Mancius,
 “ whose third name is likewise be-
 “ come illegible; it however informs
 “ us, he did it in honour of his ob-
 “ taining the high priesthood, and
 “ that

S 3

LACIPPO. “ that he gave the usual feast on the
 “ occasion, the whole at his own ex-
 “ pence.”

In Lacippo, we hereby know, there was a temple to the goddess of youth, similar to that in the Circus Maximus at Rome, built by Lucullus, of which Passage in Livy
vii. discharged. Livy makes mention: “ Juventutis
 “ ædem in circo maximo Caius Li-
 “ cinus Lucullus Decem-vir dedi-
 “ cavit [3].”

I quote the sentence, because Gronovius has declared it erroneous, and wanted to alter it to Juventatis; our inscription clears the passage from the imputation, and proves the Latins made use of both terms.

[.] Lib. xxvi. 36.

On

On my return to Cafares, I was shown two other stones, both brought in the memory of the possessors from Alecippe: one of them was a dedication to Fortune, and, by its shape, which was three feet broad to one high, was doubtless once placed over the doors of a temple of that goddess, “ which was built by Caius Marcius
“ Decem-vir, in honour of his Servi-
“ ratus; towards the expence of
“ which he expended 500 denarii of
“ his own money, and the remainder,
“ amounting to 750 denarii, was re-
“ mitted to him by the court of al-
“ dermen of the city.”

LACIPPO

Second Stone
of Lacippo.

IORTVNAF·AVG·SACRVM·
C·MARCIVS·DECEMVIR·OB·HONOREM·
SEVIRATVS·SVI·EX·XDCCL·REMISSIS·
SIBI·AB·ORDINE·X·D·DE·SVA·PECVNIA·
D · D·

This stone is of white marble, ornamented with a neat moulding, and, from its beauty, goodness of the letter and style, evidently of the flourishing time of the commonwealth.

The other stone is as follows:

Third Stone of
Lacippo.

C·MARCIO CEPHALONI·RESP·
EX·∞·QVOT·CAVERAT·OB·HONOREM·FLAMINI·PERCEPTIS·
AB·HEREDIB·PONENDAM·DECRE·
VIT·VALERIO
RVS VIRIS·

In English, “ The republick or- Book II
 “ dered Valerius, and some others,
 “ the Seviri of the city, to place this
 “ statue to the memory of Caius
 “ Marcius Cephalaoni, who was bound
 “ in 1000 denarii, to be received of
 “ his heirs, for the honour of the
 “ flamenhip.”

Ambrosio Morales [a] quotes another stone, of which I could procure no tidings, being the inscription of a pedestal to a statue of the emperor Septimius Severus, who reigned from the year 194 to 212: this prince had formerly served the office of quæstor, in the province of Bætica, and probably made some residence at Laccippo, where, in remembrance of

[a] Tom. i.

LACIPPO.

past favours, the inhabitants erected this monument to him after he had obtained the imperial diadem.

Fourth Stone
of Lacio

IMP·CAS·LVCIO SI P·
TIMIO·SEVERO·PI R·
TINACI·AVGVSTO·
PONT·MAX·TRIB·
POT·II IMP·III·COS·
P·P·OPTIMO·FORFISS·
PROVIDENTISSIMO
QVE·PRINCIPI·EX·
ARG·P·XC·D·IVLIO·
CELSO·ET·L·PETRO·
NIO·NIGRO·II·V·
D · D ·

The family of Celsus is likewise commemorated on a stone at Martos, where it equally enjoyed the office of Duum-vir.

C I L-

C I L N I A N A.

Book II.

Returning to Cilniana, which is mentioned by Antoninus alone, we can have no doubt of its situation, the same being measured and marked in his itinerary; and if that agrees with the ruins of Estepona la Vieja, we can have no reason to imagine it elsewhere. It must certainly, in his time, have been of more considerable importance than Salduba, although so near to which, it was preferred for the encampment of the troops, and lodgment of Antoninus, in whose journal the road is marked thus:

Malaga a Sucl 21 mille passuum

Cilnianum 24

Barbarrum 34

Calpe Cartagum 10

5½ millia.

My

My computation:

From Malaga to Fungirola	5 leagues of Spain, or miles 21 Roman.	
To Murvella, - - -	$3\frac{1}{2}$ - - - or -	14
To Las Bovedas, - - -	2 - - - or -	8
To Estipona la Vieja, - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ - - - or -	2
To Moderna Estipona, - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$ - - - or -	10
To Parbetaula river, - - -	4 - - - or -	16
To Barbanaula up the river, - - -	2 - - - or -	8
To Calataya, - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ - - - or -	10

89

Of ancient Cilniana or Estipona la Vieja, hardly a stone remains; all have contributed towards the buildings of the modern town; and those who seek any monuments of Cilniana, must there look for them.

Itinerary of
Antoninus
sup. port. .

I have been the more copious in supporting the itinerary of Antoninus, as every antiquary who has written before me has endeavoured to overthrow it; Father Flores and La Martinière

tinierié [b] not excepted. I flatter my- Book II.
 self those, who travel this road after
 me with any degree of attention, will
 acknowledge themselves indebted to
 the care I have taken to direct aright
 their steps in the search of these Ro-
 man towns.

Proceeding from Las Bovedas on
 the sea shore, along the Campiña of
 Marvellá, better than a league, you
 arrive at the banks of the river Verde.

The Campiña of Marvella, though Campiña of
Marvella.
 barren to the West of the river Verde,
 nevertheless produces an amazing
 quantity of palmitos with little dates
 exceedingly good; they grow in clusters
 at the root of the shrub, of the size

[b] La Martiniere has placed Salduba at Mar-
 vella.

and

CAMPINADescription of
the Palmito.

and shape of a plumb, of a reddish colour, bearing a large stone, like the great palm-tree date; the root of the palmito is very curious, round it are ranged the stamina of each branch of leaves, with a double coating of dry brown fibres, netted like lace, and which are capable of being spun and used as strong thread; nature, by such extraordinary care in preserving the root of the palmito dry and free from humidity, shews that a hard sandy soil, little rain, and a hot sun, are necessary to the welfare of this plant. Each branch shoots up to the height of 10 or 15 inches; and in a few days after it has attained its growth, divides and spreads itself like a fan into 50 long thin leaves that concenter in the stem; they are of a deep green, exceedingly tough, especially the stalk,

which

which is armed with prickles; the Book II. Spaniards use them as brooms, and eat the fruit, which is very delicious, and no way inferior except in size to the palm-tree dates.

The root of the palmito, which is thick and eight inches long, is not only wholesome food, but very palatable, and much esteemed by the common people, who eat it with eagerness: the inside is tender and sweet, though accompanied with a bitterness disagreeable to those who are not used to it; the young shoots, pregnant with seeds, are juicy and pleasant; one root may contain two pounds of food.

In the year 1485, Ferdinand V, ^{An Army} ^{saved by them,} ¹⁴⁸⁵ marching over this very country, and ~~the~~ contrary winds having kept the barks

CAMPINA

barks with provisions from approaching the coast, saved his whole army from perishing by famine, and sustained them several days with these palmitos.

Coin with the
Palmito.

The Romans were not only acquainted with, and set an high value on the palmito, but have celebrated this plant on the coins of the ancient city of Lælia [*c*], now called Aracena, in the mountains of the Sierra Morence to the West of Seville, as the choicest produce of that territory; when I passed through it in 1760, on my road from Lisbon to Seville, I observed them to be very plentiful and abundant.

El Rio Verde.

The river Verde runs into the sea about a league to the West of Mar-

[*c*] See medal of Lælia.

vella,

vella, dividing the Sierra Bermeja [*d*], Book II.
 which here ends, from the high Sierra
 de Arboto.

The Moors who inhabited these ^{La Sierra Bermeja.} mountains were braver, more martial, and less patient under the Spanish yoke, than those of any other part of the kingdom: soon after its conquest by Ferdinand the Catholick, they rose up again in arms, and it was this very hill before us of the Sierra Bermeja, which Don Alonzo de Aguilar, that famous captain the Alcalde de los Donceles, ascended with an army to reduce them, and on it the fatal battle was fought, wherein he lost his life, and almost all his men; the vicinity of the river Verde, and the height and rug-

[*d*] The red mountains, so called from the colour of their soil.

LA SIERRA
BERMEJA.

Battle of the
Sierra Ber-
meja, fought
1494.

gedness of the Sierra, agree exactly with the romances and chronicles of that transaction, which happened in the year of our Lord 1494, two years after the taking of Granada [*e*].

Don Alonzo, in this battle, had under his command 500 horse and 1000 infantry; his Son, with the Conde Urëna, and a very few more, escaped the fury of the Moors, which had been worked up to the highest pitch

[*e*] Part of one of these romances, copied from the Guerras Civiles de Granada, may be seen in the 1st vol. of Reliques of Ancient Poetry, and an elegant version of it by the ingenious Dr. Percy, who, probably having never been in the country, did not know that Rio Verde was the proper name of the river, and he has accordingly translated it, *pleasant river*, and *gentle river*; the Spaniards in general name all their rivers from some peculiar quality belonging to them, as the Rio Salso, Rio Gordo, Rio Tinto, Rio Grande, &c.
of

of desperation by repeated wrongs Book II.
 and violated treaties: The Count de
 Aguilar died by the sword of El Feri, El Feri, Chief
of the Moors,
 chief of the Moors, whose uplifted
 hand Don Alonso, fainting, and over-
 come with fatigue, thought to suspend
 by crying out, "I am Don Alonzo."
 The Moor replied, "If you are Don His Answer to
Don Alonzo.
 "Alonzo, I am El Feri de Benaste-
 "par [f]. The voice of his country's
 wrongs was stronger than the sense of
 his antagonist's quality.

This was the last struggle of expir-
 ing liberty among this wretched peo-
 ple, which had such an effect on the
 Spaniards, that Ferdinand V, thought
 proper to grant a free pardon to those

[f] Tu eres Don Alonzo, mas yo soi el Feri
 de Benaste-par.

LA SIERRA
BERMEJA.

who chose to accept of it, and leave them who preferred banishment to retire unmolested into Barbary; most of them did, and peopled the opposite coasts of Africa: the unhappy remains, once more driven to their arms, were not the last in the general insurrection of their nation against the oppressions of Philip II, in 1570; at which time the Duke of Arcos, great grandson of Don Alonzo de Aguilar, was sent to reduce them, and marched over this spot with an army, many of them descendants, as well as himself, of those unfortunate Spaniards, whose bones they found still unburied, whitening the ground; a sight so affecting drew tears from the whole host; and the hardened soldiers, though used to murders and rapine, could not but relent at the sight of their slaughtered ancestors,

ancestors, and, uncertain whether their Book II.
 charity extended to friends or ene-
 mies, piously covered all with earth,
 and sang a requiem to their souls.

LA SIERRA DE RONDA.

We being so near the capital of the Sierra, under which we are travelling, and as I passed quite through it last year in my route from Granada to Gibraltar, made a considerable stay in Ronda, and took a very exact view both of that city and its environs; the reader will not be displeased if we stop to give a description of it.

There is a road leading to Ronda from the coast, about a league to the East of Estepona, where you turn to-
 ' T 3 wards

Road from
the Coast to
Ronda.

LA SIERRA
DE RONDA.

wards the Sierra; after travelling about three miles, you find yourself at the foot of the steep mountains, you ascend them by a frightful, horrid road, and in about four hours, reach the highest summits, behind which the town of Igualaja, and two leagues further North is Ronda.

On the side of the same Sierra Benmeja, facing the sea, and a league more to the Eastward, is Benajorcada, and a long league further is Itan, on the lap of the Sierra de Arboto,

R O N D A.

The city of Ronda lies at $36\frac{1}{2}$ degrees North latitude, (and not $38\frac{1}{2}$ as in the tables of Ptolemy, who calls it *Agouada*);

Αρουρδα); it is situated in the centre of Book II.
 the Sierra, to which it gives a name;
 18 leagues South of Seville, 12 East
 of Gibraltar, 7 North of Marvella, and
 11 West of Malaga.

Its primitive population is thought First peopled
700 Years be-
fore Christ;
 to have been by the Celtæ six or
 seven hundred years before the incar-
 nation of our Lord. During the do-
 minion of the Romans, it seems from
 Pliny, who names it, to have been one
 of the twenty-nine towns of Bætica called by the
Romans A-
landa;
 that enjoyed the privileges of Latium.

Ronda is particularly distinguished
 by Rasis in his chronicle, as one of
 the strongest cities in the world, and
 the most ancient: “ En el termino de
 “ ~~E~~ ~~esta~~ ~~na~~ villas é castillos e montes,
 de las quales es una la montaña,
 T 4 “ que

RONDA. “ que và à par de Teavira: en esta
 4 “ montaña hà villas é castillos tan
 “ fuertes que no hà cosa en el mundo,
 “ a que teman: de las quales es el
 “ uno Ronda, que es mui fuerte é
 “ mui antiqua.”

The Moors raised the present walls,
 built its noble Alcazar, and made Ronda
 the seat of a kingdom, erected during
 the 14th century in favour of Abome-
 lique, son of the emperor of Morocco,
 by the Moors they named it *حصن الكندا* Hisno'irendi,
 Hisna R. d. (a), or the laurelled castle: when it returned
 to the power of the Christians, it re-
 sumed its Roman name Arunda his-
 panized, according to the couplet of
 Gerónimo Franco:

Book II,

and by the Spaniards Ronda

Y con el tiempo
 Se ha disbaratado
 El Hifna Randa
 Y Ronda se ha Llamado.

Since which time Ronda has increased in buildings, riches, and consequence, has a body of nobility, formed into a Maeftranza [g], and been the fertile nursery

[g] La Maeftranza in Spain is a corporation or body of nobility, composed of the noblest and oldest families of a city under the protection of the king; that of the city of Ronda was established by the Royal Cedula of Philip II, dated September 6th, in the year 1572, which was confirmed by his present Majesty Charles III, who gave them for titular head his serene highness the infant Don Gabriel.

The chief intent of this institution is to keep up the spirit of the old nobility, and preserve them in the use of military exercises, that they may be at all times ready to attend their sovereign's summons

MONS

RONDA.

nursery of many illustrious citizens famous in arms and letters.

Position of
Ronda

The position of Ronda is singular, on the surface of a live rock, separated (save to the Westward) from the circumjacent hills, by a deep and perpendicular natural fosse, on whose elevated brink the tallest trees in the valley beneath are lessened to humble shrub; its sides have many caverns, the inaccessible retreats of the rapacious vulture, the death-dealing eagle, the swift hawk, and the ill-boding ra-

mons in defence of religion and their country, which they are bound to vindicate and support with their lives and fortunes; their uniform is blue faced with scarlet and richly laced. The Maestranza of Ronda holds the first rank in Andalusia, and pre-eminence over those of Seville and Granada.

ven,

ven [h], who all in their lofty flight Book II.
 expose their broad backs to this loftier
 city.

The Tajo or Rock is not above a <sup>Description of
the City and
Suburbs.</sup> mile and an half in circumference,
 and rises towards the middle, render-
 ing the streets very steep and incom-
 modious; to the North of the valley
 are three suburbs, equal in number
 of buildings to the city itself; they are
 called El Mercadillo, Del Puente, y De
 San Miguel.

The latter, being situated low, com-
 municates with the town by means of
 an old bridge, a work of the Moors,

[h] The birds that people the sides of the
 rock of Roncá, are buitres, aguilas, azores,
 quebranta huesos, milano, cuervos, palomas,
 torzafes, y zuritas, &c.

RONDA.

13 yards high : much more elevated is the Barrio del Puente, or suburb of the new bridge, which crosses the precipice 120 feet above it; but the most amazing bridge of Ronda was the grand one built in 1735, by two Spanish architects, opposite the Mercadillo, of one arch reaching from rock to rock, whose diameter was 150 feet, and elevation 380; under it might have stood untouched the Tower and Giralda of Seville; to the South-West, where the rock joins the continent, the Moors fortified it with a strong castle still existing [1].

Beneath

[1] The grand bridge was erected by Don Juan Camacho and Don Joseph Garcia; it came down in 1741, and destroyed 50 people; the key stone of the arch was not well secured, nor its strength equal to its breadth. They are now building

Beneath one of these bridges springs Book II.
 a small river, which being joined by River Guadi-
 aro, its Course
 and various
 Names.
 two other arroyos (el de los Navares, y
 el arroyo delas Culebras) furrounds the
 Tajo by the Moorish name of Guada-
 levin, or the deep river; on leaving
 Ronda, it receives the waters of the

building another : the duties levied at two yearly
 fairs, held in Ronda on the 20th of May and the 25th
 of September, have lately been appropriated by
 the king towards defraying the expences. The
 tower of the Cathedral Church of Seville is 350
 feet high, according to Don Diego Ortiz, in his
 Annales de Sevilla; and the famous vane on its
 top, called by the Spaniards La Giralda, repre-
 sents the guardian angel, and is of brass gilt; to
 avoid a similar disaster, the new bridge they are
 now erecting is to consist of three narrow arches
 one over the other : on the sides of the rock are
 still to be seen the commencement of the prodi-
 gious arch of the former bridge.

The most elevated parts of the rock of Ronda,
 are 500 feet perpendicular above the river.

RONDA.

little rivers Sixuel and Guadalcobacin and of two arroyos; with this increase, and having changed its name to Camelagir, at a league distance, passing into the mountains of Montexaque, it throws itself by a dreadful waterfall into the celebrated Cueva del Gato; through this cave the river continues its course to the plains of Gaucin and Ximena, and joining with the Genal enters the sea at Gualiaro. Florian O'Campo says this river was called by the Greeks *Xevow*, from the quantity of gold found in its current.

Description of
La Cueva del
Gato.

The Cueva del Gato demands the first place among the wonders of the Sierra de Ronda: it is near a league in length, and of an enormous height; the river Guadiaro, as I have remarked, runs through it, receiving the addition
of

of a considerable spring, which rises in the very cave, notwithstanding the latter end of the year you may enter into it, at which season the river is low: when I was at Ronda in the month of May, it was not penetrable; those, whose curiosity had encouraged them to go in as far as was possible, assured me, that they had advanced a quarter of a league, when they were stopped by a profound lake of water, on whose banks were the ruins of a large edifice, of which the door-case and part of the walls were still standing; this building is reported by those of the country to have been a temple of the infernal deities.

Ancient Ruins
in it.

The author of *La Poblacion General de España*, speaking of the river Guadiaro, has likened it to the Nile
of

RONDA. of Egypt, remarking that the melting
 Prodigious ex- of the neighbouring snows floods it
 pence of Ice during the summer; this might happen
 in Andalucia. formerly, but not at present; almost
 the whole mass of these snows being
 kept in the winter collected and stowed
 in cool repositories, for the use not only
 of Ronda but of almost the whole
 kingdom of Andalucia; if the reader
 will consider the astonishing quan-
 tity of snow requisite to encrease and
 feed the current of a large river, he
 may be able to form some judgment
 of the expence of this article in the
 towns of Spain.

Description of Besides the water of the Guadiaro,
La Mina. the Moors, who were very curious and
 spared no expence in procuring and
 conducting to their cities the finest
 springs round them, brought that of
 a little

a little river, called La Toma, to Ronda, over the old bridge, and lodged it at the very bottom of the rock, in a large reservoir hewn out of the live stone, as is the descent to it, which is 300 feet deep, near the convent of Dominicans, in the most elevated part of the city; with the algibe, there are several large and spacious saloons, which occupy the bowels of the rock, and receive light and air from proper openings on the sides, these are called by the Spaniards Los Palacios de Galiana [*k*]; the roofs are hollowed into domes, and the architect has made in this palace several whispering rooms, a piece of art for which the Arabs were famous; they are constructed like

Whispering
Rooms.

[*k*] This name was taken from the famous palace of Galiana, on the banks of the Tajo at Toledo, of which numerous romances and fables have been related.

RONDA.

those I have seen in the Alhambra de Granada, having eight angles terminating in the center of the roof; the damp, rendering the air more thick and dense, compresses the sound of the voice uttered at one of the angles, hinders its spreading, and conducts it without fear of being overheard by any other person in the room, but by him who is prepared to receive it at the opposite corner.

The descent to this enchanted palace is by 365 steps, which, till within this century, were entirely lined with iron; over the entrance, not many years since, was a stone with an Arabick inscription, declaring it to have been built by Abomelique, king of Ronda, who perished on the banks of the Patute, as we have before seen, in the year 1339.

The iron from the steps the city Book II. took away long ago, and the whole will very soon be destroyed for want of care in its preservation, and the curious be thereby deprived of this most superb monument of Moorish magnificence, which one cannot view without lamenting the untimely fate of that prince whose greatness of soul was equal to such an undertaking; for of all the grand edifices erected by ancient heroes to perpetuate their memory, those calculated for the use and common benefit of posterity more particularly demand from it the just fame due to their meritorious labours.

The water of this Mina, as the Spaniards name it, being reputed exceedingly healthful, was brought up to the Alcazaⁿ in skins, for the use of the

RONDA.

court, by the daily ministry of Christian slaves, whose hard and endless task gave rise to the following imprecation still current in this country:

En Ronda mueras

Accareando zaques.

Die like a slave of Ronda

Bearing skins.

CHAPTER II.

BOOK II.

IT has been a received mistake of Roman Antiquities in Marmol and other Spanish writers, Ronda. that Ronda was founded by the Moors.

The Roman inscriptions found in this city are most undeniable proofs of its antiquity; and the late discoveries made at Acinipo, another municipal town two leagues to the North of Ronda, and which had been constantly named by the Spaniards, Ronda la Vieja, have fixed the situation of the Arunda of Pliny, on the very rock of the modern town.

RONDA.

At the back of the great altar of the high church, is a stone with this inscription :

First Stone of
Ronda.

IVLIO DIVO

MVNICIPES.

This stone does great honour to the city of Ronda; it was a dedication of an altar, or temple, erected by the town to Julius Cæsar, after his Apotheosis, and not only ranks Ronda among the municipal towns, but seems to fix that honour in the time of Augustus, and before Vespasian rendered it so general in Spain.

Second Stone
of Ronda.

The following stone was erected by the piety of a husband to the memory of a beloved wife ;

GIBRALTAR TO MALAGA.

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Book II.

CORNELIAE.

L·F·CORNELIANAE.

P·VALERIVS·LVCANVS.

VXORI·INDVLGEN

TISSIMAE·D·D·

L·D·O·D.

The initials read, Dedicavit, Loco Decreto, Ordine, Decurionum.

In the walls of the Alcafar, and corner of the Torre de Omenage, on the ground, is a very large stone, three feet and an half square, and 24 inches thick, placed there by the Moors, with the inscription downwards; we are obliged to Don Juan Rivera, for the knowledge of this stone, which has been many years hid by a coach-house built against it; this gentleman under-

RONDA.

Third Stone of
Ronda.

mined the spot, and thereby got at the inscription, which is as follows :

LICINIANO·IVNIO .. L .. COR .. ANOB ..
 MEALIA·L·IVNI·LICINIANI·PETEREIVS·
 AMICO MIR·STATVAM .. LOCO .. A·S..
 DISS·ORDINE·ARVNDENSI·CIRCENS·LVD
 TVS·D·D

Although this stone, which is of red marble, has suffered much from the injuries of time, and the barbarous hands into which it fell ; yet it is of singular service, in tacitly ascertaining the ancient feat of Arunda, the bulk of it not admitting any suspicion of a removal far from its primitive place. It was the base of a statue, “ erected to Licinianus Junius, by his “ freedman, in honour of his worthy “ friend, upon the spot assigned by “ the

“ the most splendid order or senate Book II.
“ of Arunda, the ceremony of dedi-
“ cating this statue being honoured
“ with Circensian games.” Muratori
has quoted this stone with many
errors.

In the alhondiga, or market-house
of the city, placed on the side of a
low door of the Posito, I saw another
large stone, which I copied in its Fourth Stone
of Ronda.
present state, adding, in smaller cha-
racters, the letters now effaced, which
were transcribed many years ago,
when the stone was in better prefer-
vation, by Rodrigo Caro, in his ma-
nuscript kept at the archives of the
college of San Alberto in Seville.

Father Flores, in the 12th vol. of
his España Sagrada, treating of Ronda,
has

RONDA. has published a very incorrect copy of this inscription; a defect to which the most learned men are liable, when, instead of visiting the places themselves, they trust to the judgement and accuracy of others.

L·IVNIO·L·F·QVR

IVNIANO·II·VR·II·

QVI·TESTAMENTO·SVO·CAVERAT·SEPVL·CRVM·SIBI
FIERI·AD·XOO·CC·ET·VOLVNTATI·PATRONI·CVM·OB
TEMPERATVRVS·ESSET·L·IVNIVS·AVCILNVS·LIB.

ET·HERES·EIVS·PETITVS·AB·ORDINE·ARVND.

VT·POTIVS·STATAS·TAM·LVCV·AAV·QVAM·

ut·eIVS·CALLI·IN·FORO·PONERET·QVAMvis

SVMPTV·MAIORI·ADGRAVAREtur

ad·ratiONES·IVNII·NECESSARIVM . . .

decuriONES·ARVNTINI·OF·DINIS·OBSERVARE

ita voluerE.

“ This statue was erected to Lu-
“ cius Junius Junianus, son of Lucius
“ a Roman citizen of the Quirinal
“ tribe, and who had twice enjoyed
“ the

“ the office of Duum-vir, having or-
“ dered, in his testament, the sum
“ of 1200 denarii to be expended in
“ his burial; and as his heir and
“ freedman Lucius Junius Aucilnus
“ was desirous of complying with his
“ will, he petitioned the senate of
“ Arunda, that they would rather
“ give him leave to erect two statues,
“ one in Cæsar’s grove, and the other
“ in the square of Callus: although
“ by so doing the expence was aug-
“ mented, it corresponded with the
“ rank and merit of Junius; the de-
“ curions, or aldermen of the govern-
“ ment of Arunda, gave leave to have
“ it so.”

The Quirine tribe, which was multiplied all over this province, as may be seen from the numerous monuments

RONDA.

ments they have left behind them, and of which many will come under our inspection, was established in Rome, and together with the Veline added to the other Roman tribes, in the year of the city 504, and 249 before our Saviour's nativity, during the consulship of P. Claudius Pulcher and L. Junius Pullus.

Grove of the
Cæfars in
Ronda.

In ancient Rome, on the banks of the Tyber, was a wood called the Grove of the Cæfars.

“ Item navale prælium circa Ti-
berim cavato folo, in quo nunc
Cæfarum nemus est [1] :” of which

[1] Sueton, lib. ii. This grove of Augustus has been commemorated on the reverse of a coin of the younger Juba, shewing an altar surrounded by trees, with the legend LVCV. AVGVSTI.

doubtless

doubtless this of Ronda was in imitation; it was situated just without the walls of the castle, and is known to be the individual spot, by this pedestal being found in it in the year 1572, but more clearly from its having in all times preserved its name, and been called by the Spaniards El Bosque de los Cæsaes, though by the vulgar Pradõ de Potros, part of it having long since been converted into a Deessa[m] for young colts.

The statue of Junius, with his municipal robe, was dug up just by the

Statue of Junius Junianus.

[m] A Decssa is a common appropriated for the pasturage of cattle; the deessas of Cordova, on the banks of the Bætis, are of vast extent, and famous for the generous race of horses fed on them: there alone the Arabian breed, introduced and left in this country by the Moors, have been carefully kept up; they are deservedly esteemed for their beauty, fire, docility, and swiftness.

pedestal,

RONDA.

pedestal, and found entire in 1580, whence Don Diego Ovalle translated it to his house in the street of the same name, where it still lies neglected, serving for a bench or seat to the menial servants in the yard. It is of delicate white marble, and entire in all its parts save the head which is wanting.

Statue of Lucianus Junius.

In the identical house lie the remains of the other statue of Licinianus Junius, though now so ill-treated as not to be known.

These two persons seem to have been of the same family; and their statues, by a kind of sympathy, preserve the memory of their ancient friendship, being, by indulgent fate, fitted to repose in the same yard.

Groves

Groves were always planted by the ancients round principal temples, and of course this had doubtless some capital shrine within it; perhaps and not improbably it owed its appellation to the temple dedicated to Julius Cæsar, of which we have seen the inscription above, though the site thereof cannot now be traced.

In this same Bosque de los Cæsaes, a citizen of Ronda, digging a vault, found a marble lion of curious workmanship, which the ignorant Spaniards planted upon the roll, or place of execution of criminals; another, though considerably less, is at present in the garden of a Spanish gentleman, whose name I have forgot.

RONDA.

'Place of Callus.

The place of Callus has puzzled all the antiquaries, though they have generally determined it to be a distinct town in the neighbourhood of Ronda.

Roman Sepulchres & Urns.

In the Barrio, on the other side of the old bridge, under a house called La Casa de los Gigantes, were found several Roman sepulchres, with various inscriptions and urns of earthenware full of ashes, mixed with a multitude of little grains of gold, some oval, some oblong, and others in figures of a heart, with little glass bottles by them, that had once been filled with odoriferous oils and balsams.

Bust of Hercules.

In the same suburb, Don Macario Farinã discovered several pieces of a Roman wall, and the bust of a Hercules,

rules, which Don Guitierre Guerrero carried to his house (which fronts that of Ovalle) and placed on the top of his tower; in process of time, this building in a stormy night was blown down, and the statue broke to pieces the gates of Ovalle's house, without receiving any damage itself, a circumstance owing to the extreme hardness of the marble; the image is from the navel upwards, the body naked, with a lion's skin confined on the left shoulder and passing down to the right side; his hair and beard short, thick, and curled, the air and mien of robust strength, his left hand broken off, and the right over his breast, touching with the forefinger the extremity of his beard. I saw it at the same house in the corner of the court, in which it was then placed, and where it now remains.

RONDA.

Image of Mer-
cury of Co-
rinthian Brass

Don Christoval de Medina Conde, canon of the cathedral of Malaga, a most diligent antiquary, did me the honour to present me out of his museum, when I was at Malaga, a small image of Mercury, found at Ronda, of little better than three inches. It is one of the Dii Penates of the ancients, and the more valuable for being made of true Corinthian brass, easily distinguished by its weight, and the quantity of gold that has entered into its composition; it is observable that the paps are of silver; the hair is short as the Romans wore it, one of the wings of the head-piece is broken, as is the right hand, wherein was a purse; Mercury being the tutelary god of gain and merchandize; the other is half closed, supporting a garment that falls from the left shoulder;

shoulder; the feet are winged; the compression of the ruins, under which it was extracted, has flattened the back and shoulders of the image; it has been likewise indented and ill-treated by those who first discovered it, probably to assay the ore it was formed of: had it proved of pure gold, it would never have reached my hands, nor could any thing have saved it from the melting-pot.

These small images, it is well known, were worshiped by the ancients, and their feast celebrated on the calends of May: they presided not only over the houses but the walls of the city; in their aid and assistance the Romans placed great faith, as we learn from Ovid:

RONDA. Præstitibus Maiaë laribus videre kalendæ
 Aram constitui, parvaque signa Deum—
 Stant quoque pro nobis, & præfunt mœnibus urbis,
 Et sunt præsentēs, auxiliumque ferunt.

Fast. v.

A sacred shrine I build the first of May,
 And celebrate with zeal that festive day;
 The household gods of Rome around I place,
 Their little images the altars grace;
 They guard our walls, their kind assistance lend,
 And, always present, our designs befriend.

In the suburb of the Mercadillo,
 was picked up some years ago, a large
 thick brick with this inscription:

Votive Tablet.

I.O.M

3

VICTORI

SEVERVS.P.L.V.S.

It was probably originally placed Book II
under a statue to the god, raised agree-
ably to a vow made in some dan-
gerous battle by Severus, who, as the
inscription bears, “Posuit libenter,
“votum solvens,” complied there-
with most willingly.

It is the opinion of Don Juan Ri-
vera, whose curious and accurate in-
vestigation of its antiquities has done
great honour to Ronda, that this city
was in the time of the Romans placed
where the suburbs are now, and no
farther of the Tajo built upon than
about the castle; the rest, being full
of uneven points and precipices, was,
by the indefatigable Mahometans, ren-
dered in a situation to support edi-
fices, by the means of an infinite num-
ber of walls, arches, and chasms filled

Ancient Situ-
ation of Ronda
in the Time of
the Romans.

RONDA.

up, many of which are easy to be traced; the natural strength of the rock, furrounded on three sides by the precipice, were plainly their inducements for taking such extraordinary pains to extend the city that way; the romantic situation of Ronda induced me to take a view of it from the adjacent mountains to the Southward of the town, which no traveller before me has attempted; and, what is still more extraordinary, I am the first person that ever drew a perspective of the ruins of Carteia; indeed I am sensible, from experience, how jealous the Spaniards in general are, and the precautions necessary to avoid the disagreeable consequences of their ignorant suspicions: an English merchant, settled at a sea-port of Catalonia, had his house seized and himself

self thrown into prison, for only Book II.
 hanging a view of the town over his
 chimney.

Among the many men of letters List of famous
Men, Sons of
Ronda.
 who have illustrated Ronda the place
 of their nativity, Don Diego Perez de Diego Perez de
Mesa.
 Mesa demands honourable mention.
 He flourished in the sixteenth cen-
 tury, and taught the mathematics in
 the university of Alcala de Hinares
 with great reputation; he printed se-
 veral treatises of practical geometry, His Works.
 cosmography, geography, and naviga-
 tion; he continued the work of Las
 Grandefas de España of Medina, and
 therein had intention to have intro-
 duced a very particular account of
 Ronda: this he never lived to perfect.

RONDA

Don Vicente
Espinel

Don Vicente Espinel flourished in the same age, and was not only a most excellent poet, but an accomplished musician; he improved and added the fifth chord to the guitar; he was likewise the inventor of a kind of Spanish rhymes, now called Dezimas or Stanzas, consisting of ten lines, but which after him were long named Espinelas. He published three volumes of poetry; the esteem they merit may be judged of from the Academicians of Madrid, in their collection of the works of the most approved Spanish poets, having selected Espinel's Art of Poetry to place at the front of that work called El Parnaso Español, in which are introduced several of his other pieces; his ode to his native country, published in the third volume, is divine, and may rank with the

the most brilliant productions of book II.
poetry in Europe.

He wrote the famed romance Del Escudero Marcos Obregon, wherein are interwoven many incidents and adventures he himself met with in life; in the former stage of which he followed the profession of arms : afterwards he took holy orders, and was presented by Philip II, with a benefice in his native country, where he died poor, the common fate of poets.

He lies buried under the steps of the high altar of the church of the Royal Hospital of Santa Barbara : He attained to ninety years of age, contrary to the received opinion, that letters shorten the life of man ; Lopez de Vega Carpio has committed an
error

RONDA.

error in affirming he died in Madrid.
 This great man did not disdain to
 consult and subject his writings to the
 correction of Espinel, whose memory
 he has celebrated in his Laurel de
 Apollo :

Tu pues eternamente en paz reposes,
 O! Padre de las Musas, Docto Orfeo,
 De musicos y Cisnes Corifeo ;
 Que, con las Cucrdas nuevas,
 Hoy pudieras haver fundado à Thebas.
 Noventa Anos viviste ;
 Nadie ti dio favor, poco escribiste ;
 Sea la Tierra leve
 A quien Apollo tantas glorias debe.

I M I T A T E D.

Peace to thy shade, who of the Muses Nine
 Wast sire and prince! Each amorous swain
 Proclaim'd thee of Apollo's train

The

The chief, and favourite swan ;
 Like Orpheus, thy guittar divine
 Cou'd, with new strings harmonious, plan
 A second Thebes with its enchanting strain.
 Thee no Mæcenæ knew,
 Thro' ninety painful years
 Consum'd in cares and fears :
 Thy works were good and few,
 Fruits of thy chequer'd days,
 But crown'd with bright Apollo's bays.

Don Macario Farinãs, a famous law-
 yer of Ronda, is deservedly reckoned
 the father of antiquaries, not only of
 his country, but of all Spain, after Am-
 brofio Morales : Flores, in his *Espana*
Sagrada, quotes him frequently ; he
 collected a great number of medals ;
 he visited every corner of this Sierra,
 discovered many Roman towns, and
 first published those inscriptions of
 Ronda above quoted ; he was not only
 a very

The Licentiate
 Don Macario
 Farinãs.

RONDA.

His Works

a very learned man, but endowed with a great talent for drawing and painting ; a portrait of himself, and of his own executing in oil, came to the possession of Don Juan Ribera ; at his death was found a map of ancient Bætica, which, though it cost him many peregrinations and many years labour, was sold by his heirs for four ryals of copper.

Into the hands of El Conde de Aguilar, of Seville, fell a manuscript description of the sea coast of Spain from Cadiz to Malaga, likewise by Don Macario Farinãs, of which Flores made great use, as well as of the map of Bætica : the printed works of Don Macario Farinãs, whose memory is held in the highest veneration at Ronda, were El Estudiante Romano ;

Origin

Origin de los Godos en España; De Book II.
 Delictis; Virtudes nuevamente descu-
 biertas de las Yervas medicinales de la
 Sierra de Ronda; besides many manu-
 scripts. He died in the year 1663.

Doctor Don Juan de Campos, an Doctor Don Juan de Campos.
 eminent physician of Ronda, contem-
 porary and great friend of Don Ma-
 cario Farinãas, ought not to be passed
 over in silence; he published several His Works.
 treatises regarding his profession.

With the illustrious sons of Ronda Alonzo Vafquez.
 claims a place Alonzo Vafquez, an ex-
 cellent painter, whose works have im- His Works.
 mortalized his memory in the metro-
 politan church of Seville, where the
 altar of San Isidoro is of his hand; he
 died in that city in 1650: he shone
 in the painting of fruits, was just in
 his

RONDA.

his colouring, and particularly excelled in draperies and velvet robes; his personages are bold, free, and animated with an air peculiar to his pencil.

Don Juan Maria de Ribera.

Don Juan Maria de Ribera ranks among the literati of Ronda, and enjoys great reputation for his learning and taste in the study of antiquity: to him we owe many discoveries of the ancient and modern history of his native mountains.

CHAPTER III.

Book II.


GAUCIN.

THE second city for wealth and consequence in the Sierra de Ronda is Gaucin, placed on the summit of that part of it called El Havaral de Ronda, of which in former times Gaucin was esteemed the key; the Moors fortified it with a castle, built most astonishingly on the pinnacles of live rocks; the remains of which are to be seen to this day: to judge of the height of the situation of ^{Its high Situation.} Gaucin,

RONDA. Gaucin [*n*], the reader will observe it is on the top of a very steep mountain, below which are three others, the lowest ending in the valleys of the river of Carteia; to descend them, took us up three hours: from these hills you have a prospect of Gibraltar, of the Streights, and opposite Barbary coast. Gaucin is large, well built, and contains above 2000 families; here is a fine convent of Mendicant Carmelite Friars; it is about five leagues distant from Ronda, and eight from Gibraltar; the evening gun of which garrison I there heard very plainly.

View from
thence of the
Streights.

Not far from Gaucin, in the same aspect, though on the other side of

] Of this town I drew the only view ever taken of it.

the

the river, lies Caçares, wherein is BOOK II.
 nothing remarkable except the Roman
 inscriptions I have already quoted; the
 situation of Caçares is likewise high.

X U S C A R.

Near Caçares is a Moorish village ^{famous Tower} called Xufcar, wherein are the re-
 mains of a tower of an ancient
 Mosque, so artificially constructed that
 a man placed on the summit may
 move it to and fro, and cause the bell
 to ring: an Arabick inscription tells
 you, “ It was built by the master of
 “ all masters of masonry.”

X I ' M E N A.

I have before observed, that the fer-
 tility, beauty, and strength of these
 VOL. I. Y mountains,

XIMENA.

mountains, induced the Romans to form on them many settlements, two of which I have particularly described: to the North of Carteia, a long league distant on the side of an high mountain, lies a straggling village called Ximena [o]; the top of the hill is occupied by a Moorish castle, over the arch of whose gate is placed a stone with the following inscription:

Stone of Xi-
mena.

L.HERENNIO.HEREN.

NIANO.L.F.QVIR.

 CORNELIVS.HEREN.

NIVS.RVSTICVS.

NEPOS.EX.TESTA.


MENTO.POSVIT.

NONIS.MARTIIS.

SEX.QVINTILIO.GOR.

DIANO.SEX.QVIN.

TILIO.MAX.COSS.

 [o] Mr. Breval, in his Travels through Spain, has given a good view of this town.

“ It

“ It has been the base of a statue
 “ erected by Cornelius Herennius
 “ Rusticus, to his grandfather Lucius
 “ Herennius Herennianus, son of Lu-
 “ cius, and a Roman of the Quirine
 “ tribe, on the Nones of March, dur-
 “ ing the consulship of Sextus Quin-
 “ tilius Gordianus, and Sextus Quin-
 “ tilius Maximus [*p*],” who held

[*p*] Mr. Conduit, in his memoirs presented to the Royal Society, has given an imperfect copy of a tomb-stone, which he not only says he copied, but that he carried away with him; the same he affirms he did with the stone of Carteia, though, being a pedestal of a statue, it must have weighed some thousands of pounds: the truth is, the Spaniards are so far from suffering you to carry away their monuments of antiquity, that they will often not permit you even to copy them; and this their jealousy proceeds from an ignorant and ridiculous persuasion, that they give information of hidden treasures; for the same reason the Arabick manuscripts of the Moors, which frequently are found in holes and walls, are carefully hid by

XIMENA. that office in the 13th year of Antoninus Pius, and of the Christian æra 151. A gentleman who visited these parts with Mr. Conduit, of the Royal Society, in the year 1716, has quoted this monument, though very erroneously, and mentions another inscription, containing the name of the people, which I in vain enquired after; and he was so unhappy in copying that it is impossible to make any thing of it; most assuredly he erred when he read RISPVBLICA OBEN SIS. Near Ximena, Morales assures us, is the famous cave, wherein Marcus Crassus

those into whose hands they fall, and they will rather take the immense pains to transcribe the original, than to trust you even with a view of it. The Roman names on this tomb-stone, of which alone we could make any use, are imperfect, and for that reason I have not transcribed them.

hid

hid himself eight months during the Book II. civil wars of Marius and Sylla, as you may read at large in Plutarch.

In the Sierra de Villaluenga near ^{Roman Ruins near Ubrique.} Ubrique, are to be traced very capital ruins of a Roman town, though Don Juan Maria de Ribera, who surveyed them, was not successful in his endeavours to discover any stone or inscription to ascertain its name.

In the same Sierra, between Gra- ^{Idem at Auditas.} zalema [p] and Ronda, three quarters of a league distant from this last town, under the Peñon of Auditas, are to be

[q] The town of Grazalema is seated four leagues to the West of Ronda, and chiefly supports itself by a manufactory of coarse cloth, though very soft, of which the Spaniards make their cloaks.

XIMENA.

seen vestiges of another ancient city: on the summit of the hill is an aligibe of water of Roman brick ; and among the ruins, in the year 1766, was found the half of a brass plate, with the following inscription ; the other part, on which was the name of the town, has unfortunately never been found, and of course this antiquity is of little other use than commemorating several Roman families which flourished in Spain, especially that of Balbus so known and powerful in Cadiz.

.
 \ ANNO·CN·CINNAI·MAGN . . .
 . . XV·K·NOVEMBRIS . . .
 Q·MARIVS·BALBVS·HOSP . . .
 SENATV·POPVLOQVE
 LIBERIS·QVE·EORVM
 POSTEROSQVE·EORVM
 CLIENTELAM·QVE.
 POSTERORVM·QVE
 EC.
 M·FABIVS
 M·MANILIVS
 P·CORNELIVS
 C·FABIVS

Don Francisco Xavier Espinosa, an excellent antiquary, and curate of Cortes, which lies under the Northern hills of the Sierra de Ronda, published in 1770 the following inscription found among some ruins in the neighbourhood of

SÆPONA.

that town, and which there fixes the situation of ancient Sæpona, mentioned by Pliny, in the same line and rank with Arunda itself.

“ Præter hæc in Celtica, Acinipo,
 “ Arunda, Arunci, Turobriga, Laf-
 “ tigi, Alpefa, Sæpona, Serippo [r].”

DIVO·MARCO·

AVRELIO·ANTONINO·PIO·

GERMANICO SARMATICO·

RES·PVB·SÆPONENSIVM·

D·D·

CVRANT·FABIO·SENECIONE·

MARS . T·FABIO·POLLIONE·

“ The republick of Sæpona dedi-
 “ cated a statue to the emperor Mar-

[r] Plin, lib. iii. cap. 1.

“ cus

“ cus Aurelius; the erecting of which Book II.
 “ was committed to the care of Fa-
 “ bius Senecion Marfus, and Titus
 “ Fabius Pollio.”

S U C C U B O.

Succubo was a municipal town, famous for having given birth to Annus Verus, grandfather of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, to whom the foregoing inscription of Sæpona was dedicated: its position, though yet undiscovered, is placed by Ambrosio Morales in this Sierra; and his opinion seems supported by Pliny, who enumerates Succubo with Singilis (near Antiquera) and other towns lying towards the sea in the province of the Bastitani; notwithstanding, Fa-
 ther

Succubo gave
 Birth to An-
 nus Verus,

Succuuo.

ther Flores, bewildered by Hardouin, is of another opinion; the taste for the study and searching after antiquities is so great now in Spain, and these parts especially boast so many learned virtuosi among its respectable clergy, that we may expect soon to see this and many other disputed points of the Roman history cleared up to us. The family of Annius Verus is still extant in Ronda, by the name of Vera.

whose Family
still exists in
this Province.

I R I P P O.

Equally obscure is the position of Irippe, another Roman town, situated in these parts; it is mentioned by none of the ancient geographers: to its privilege of coining money, Irippe is entirely indebted for the memory of existence; both Don Luis Velasquez,

quez, and Father Flores, have published a coin of Irippos: the reverse bears a figure seated on a curule chair, the cornucopia in one hand, and a pine-apple in the other; the pine was the symbol of Cybele according to Phædrus :

Book II.

Coin of
Irippos.

Olim, quas vellent esse in tutela sua
 Divi legerunt Arbores; placuit Phœbo laurea;
 Pinus Cybele [t] ———

In former times, the gods the guardians were
 Of different trees; beneath Apollo's care
 The laurel grew, the tow'ring pine did share
 The patronage of Cybele——

The termination of Irippos, similar to Acinipos, Lacippos, Bæcippos, and others, which, Pliny observes, was peculiar to the Celtica Bætica, seems to

[s] See the medal.

[t] Lib. iii. fab. 17.

place

Irippe. place Irippe here among them, and
 Seated in the the circumstance of the pine forie-
 Sierra del Pi-
 nal. where near the Sierra del Pinal, whose
 woods are still famous for that fruit.

A C I N I P O.

Of Acinipo we shall have much more to say; it is situated two leagues to the North-East of Ronda, on the broad head of a lofty mountain, whence you discover a most charming prospect, its summit giving you a perfect view of the Sierra Morena North, the mountains of Granada East, and of the endless plains of Seville, the island of Cadiz and the ocean to the South-West.

The

The circumference of the town ~~seems~~ not only to have taken in the top of the hill, but to have extended a full mile further down the valley beneath; the ruins and foundations of its walls and towers are easy to be traced.

Here is to be seen part of a theatre of much the same bigness, make, and design, as that of Carteia, though in better preservation: like it the building formed an oblong semicircular, terminated by two towers, and had three capital entrances; the walls were formed of large stones, joined with lead, and once adorned with carved mouldings; their original height seems to have been about 60 feet; as the theatre of Carteia, so this leans on the side of a rising hill; it had twenty-

Theatre of
Agrippa.

ACQUIPO.

three rows of seats, eight of which are still entire, and one of the cells/or boxes wherein was fixed the Harmonic metal to resound and modulate the voices; at the two entrances may be distinguished, the apartments called Hospitalia; the ascents to the rows of seats are entire, the orchestra is covered with rubbish and materials, which rise to the height of five rows of benches.

Near the theatre lies a pedestal, at which at present only is legible,

First Stone of
Acunipo.

QVIN·TIO·SERVILIO·

Without the precinct of the walls are the ruins of a temple, dedicated according to the Roman custom to Mars; an enormous pedestal of whose
statue

statue lies under a heap of ruins : of BOOK II.
the inscription may be read,

MARTI·AVG·

Second Stone*
of Acinipo.

By it was a smaller stone, likewise
of marble, whereon you trace the
name of

ACINIPO·

Third Stone of
Acinipo.

But the most superb monument of Temple of
ancient Acinipo is the great temple,
whose dimensions measure 65 yards
each way ; the fabrick of it is very
remarkable, being divided into quad-
rangular apartments of seven yards
and a half diameter, in each of which
is still a pedestal of a yard and a half
high, with the marks of the feet of
the idols, and fronting each an altar
to

ACIRIPO. to offer sacrifices on; the canals, or gutters for the blood are entire.

The ground round about this temple, having been for ages covered with capitals, broken columns, and images, the peasants, in order to clear the earth for the reception of grain, have, by degrees, gathered them into heaps and piles, where they lie in undistinguished confusion; the pavement of the temple was found uninjured beneath a yard depth of rubbish, and is the most noble testimony of its ancient magnificence, being composed of large polished jaspers a foot thick.

transported to Ronda in 1650.

In the year 1650, this pavement was all transported to Ronda, by order of the city, and with it they built the beautiful portal of the town-house;

one

One of the stones, being reserved for Book II. the private use of a particular person, is admired for its high polish, great beauty, and for being variegated with fifteen colours.

On one side of the above-mentioned portal, was at the same time placed an inscription, which Don Luis Velazquez has copied erroneously, and more particularly so Father Flores, both in the 1st vol. of his *Medallas Españolas*, and in the ninth of *La España Sagrada*. The correctness of the following may be depended on :

ACINIPO.

Fourth Stone
of Acinipo.

FABIAE·MATRI·
L·FABIVS·VICTOR·
TESTAMENTO·STATVAM·
PONI·IVSSIT·
ORDO·ACINIPONENSIS·
LOCVM·DECREVIT·
M·AEMILIVS·S . . P . . .
STATVAM·FIERI
P· O·

In English, “ Lucius Fabius Vic-
“ tor ordered this statue to be erected
“ to his mother Fabia, in his testa-
“ ment ; and the government of Aci-
“ nipo having granted a spot for its
“ erection, Marcus Æmilius, at his
“ own expence, took care to place it.”

Don Luis Velasquez has quoted an-
other inscription, although I could

not find out whence he got it, being Book II.
 unknown to Don Juan Ribera: as it
 bears the title of Decurion or Alder-
 man of Acinipo, I shall here give it:

L·ARO	Half Stone of
ARIAE . . VIR . . .	Acinipo
VN·CO . . . ON . .	
DECVRION	
ACINIPON	
IVM	
D· D·	

Among the ruins of the great tem-
 ple, were likewise the following :

ACINIPOLIS.

Sixth Stone of
Acinipolis.

GENIO OPPI . .

SACRVM

M SERVILIVS•

ASPER•GENII•

SACRORVM•

CVRIARVM•

D•S•P•D.

“ Marcus Servilius Asper, priest of
 “ the temple, at his own expence,
 “ placed this statue to the genius or
 “ tutelar divinity of the town.”

Seventh Stone
of Acinipolis.

M•MARIO•M•F•M•N•

QVIR•FRONTONI•

POPVLVS•ET•CALLI•II•

VIR . . .

. . ENTE•PATRONO•

OB•MERITA•EX•AERE.

CONFLATO•D•D•

“ It

“ It has been the base of a statue Book II.
 “ raised in brass by the people and
 “ Duum-viri of the town of Callus
 “ to Marcus Marius Fronto, son and
 “ grandson of Marcus, a Roman citi-
 “ zen of the Quirinal tribe, and de-
 “ dicated to him as to their patron
 “ and a person of great merit.”

The memory of this Family is to Memory of the
Frontoni.
 this day perpetuated at some olive-
 yards in the neighbourhood of Aci-
 nipo, which estate is still called Los
 Frontones: it was of consular rank, as
 we learn from Pliny Secundus, who
 succeeded Julius Frontinus in the au-
 gurship. The father of Martial the
 poet was named Fronto.

This is the second mention of the Situation of
Callus.
 town of Callus, which, by the pedestal

ACINIPO.

before us, appears to have been a separate commonwealth, governed by its own Duum-virs; the two leagues between Ronda and Acinipo are full of foundations and marks of Roman towns; Don Juan Ribera, without determining the exact position of Callus, supposes it on a spot called Los Villares.

In a Cortijo, not far from Acinipo, was placed the pedestal of a statue dedicated to the goddess of victory by F. Proculus :

Eighth Stone
of Acinipo.

VICTORIAE

AVG.

F . . PROCVLVS.

The head of this statue was found
in the wall round the yard of the
same

fame house; another base lies there, Book II.
inscribed

PAVLO·ATMII IO·

Ninth Stone of
Acinipo.

That so great a family should be established in Acinipo, adds no small honour to the fasti of this town; we meet with it on the medals of Elche Calahorra, Coruña, Morviedro, and Porcuña.

Don Juan Maria de Ribera has in his museum a great number of the ^{Antiques and Cameos dug up at Acinipo.} antiques found continually by the labourers, every time they plow the fields, not only on the spot of Acinipo, but round about, in such abundance, that several people have frequently offered to rent them, with the sole view of digging up every part; he has

ACINIP.

got points and pieces of arrows of various forms; rings of fine gold, camefeos of cornelian and agate, one of them found not long ago by a countryman of inestimable value, and for which he had been offered eighty doubloons, exactly resembling the famous ring of Nero; it is of an oval form, of the breadth of a fixpence, and the subject a naked Venus: he high'y esteems a little seal of brass, with a ring at its back to hang it by; the impressi^on a Venus rising out of the sea, and with her right hand pressing her locks; another is a little brazen harpy, with a woman's face, the body of a bird, and eagle's claws; more curious still is a lump of balsam, transparent, of a brown colour and very solid, it burns in the fire, and emits a singular fragrance.

I brought

I brought away with me from Book II. Ronda several camefeos, picked up at Acinipo: one of them is of an opaque stone, the figure an armed Mars, round which are Greek characters [t].

Another is of red cornelian, with a beautiful naked figure of good Success, a copy of the celebrated statue in Rome, described by Pliny [u], carved by Euphranor, with a patera in one hand, and ears of corn in the other.

[t] It is of black Egyptian marble called Basaltes, of which Montfaucon assures us most of the Abraxas were made, and is most certainly one of those stones so called, which the disciple of Basilides Marcus used to distribute to the women in Spain, as a charm and remedy for all disorders. This heretick spread his doctrines over all this country in the second century, according to St. Jerom; the characters contain some unknown mystery.

[u] Lib. xxxiv. c. 8.

ACINIPO.

Coin of
Acinipo.

Of medals of the mint of Acinipo, the Racolta has been infinite; Don Juan Ribera has in his cabinet all the different dyes published by Flores; among those I purchased at Carteia was one of Acinipo, which shews two ears of wheat and barley, between them the name of the town, the reverse is a bunch of grapes, others bear the olive branch and vine leaf [*w*]: these are the common symbols of Acinipo on most of her coin, and are to this day the products of her fruitful territory; to them are often added the moon and stars, objects of worship among the ancient Celtici; the name of Lucius Folce alone appears as yet on the money of this town; Flores has observed it is not to

Family of Lucius Folce.

[*w*] See the medals of Acinipo.

bc

be met with in any Roman history, Book II.
 coin, or monument, and of course is
 plainly that of an original Celtiberian
 family, which is still flourishing in
 Spain, and hence derives the certain
 knowledge of its most remote anti-
 quity [x].

L A S T I G I.

Four leagues South-West of Ronda, Zahara the an-
cient Lafiga.
 and on the summit of a very rude

[x] Don Antonio Valcarcel has just published
 at Valentia a very imperfect and broken coin of
 Acinipo; the reverse of which has something like
 an ear of wheat, and above it part of the letters
 of the name of the town; the head (if it be one)
 he has designed to resemble that of Hercules,
 surrounded by an olive branch, though, on com-
 paring the engraved plate of this medal with
 the account he has given of it, I rather suspect
 it to have been a bad-struck coin of the same dye
 as N° 2.

mountain,

LASTIGI.

mountain, lies Zahra, or, as the Spaniards pronounce it, Zahara, a small but strong town, built by the Moors on the foundations of the ancient

Coin of Laftigi. Laftigi, of whom various medals coined by them have reached us [y], and which alone have preserved its fame, no monument or inscription having ever been discovered in Zahara: Pliny has commemorated its situation in Celtici, which comprehended, as I have before said, the Sierra de Ronda; and Father Flores, who resided here many years, has determined it to have risen out of the ruins of Laftigi.

The strength and situation of Zahara is wonderful; it is unap-

[y] See Medal of Laftigi, N° 1.

proachable

proachable fave to the Westward, Book II.
 and feveral of its ftreets and houfes are
 hewn out of the live rock [z], at the
 bottom of which paffes the Guadalete. *Rio Guadalete.*

The name impofed on this town is
 Mahometan, and fignifies in Arabick
flowery, a name, which well becomes a
 place, whole gardens, to the Weft of
 the rock called Los Algodonares, pro-
 duce all manner of fruits and orange-
 trees, and maintain two hundred fa-
 milies: in Zahara itfelf they count 800.
 On the higheft pinnacle of the hill are
 the ruins of a Moorifh caftle.

S E T E N I L.

Setenil is two leagues nearer Ron-
 da, and its fituation exactly refembles

[z] A very good plate of it may be feen in
 Les Delices d'Efpagne.

that

SETENIL. that of Zahara, to the North of which town lie the cumbrous mountains of La Sierra del Pinal, which, though twenty leagues distant from the coast of Cadiz, are the first land of Spain, that the India homeward - bound ships discover.

CHAPTER IV.

Book. II.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE SIERRA

DE RONDA.

THE North boundaries of the Sierra de Ronda border upon Ubrique, Xerez de la Frontera and Zahara, comprehending the rich arable lands of Acinipo. The North-East overlooks the Hoya of Malaga; there lies the Sierra Blanquilla, eternally covered with snow. To the North-West rise Las Montañas del Pinal, called by the Moors Jamares, whose towering pines supply Ronda and

Geographical
Description of
the Sierra.

SIERRA OF
RONDA.

and the whole country round with timber, and are the haunts of the mountain goat, the wild boar, and the wolf. These two vie in height with the famous Sierra Nevada of Granada, equalled by none other in the whole peninsula of Spain.

The South-East mountains coast the Mediterranean sea over Marvella and Estepona, under the names of La Sierra de Arboto, and La Sierra Bermeja, both likewise exceedingly lofty, yielding pasture to infinite troops of cattle, and generally crowned with forests of chenuts [*a*].

[*a*] During the time of the Moors, the breeding ewes belonging to the city of Ronda alone were computed at 200,000; now they may not exceed 20,000.

The

The Southern hills are styled the Book II.
Havaral de Ronda, on whose aspect
lie many populous towns; the last of
which are Gaucin and Caçares : the Ha-
varal de Ronda enjoys a richer sun and
milder climate than any other parts of
the Sierra; the pomgranate, the orange,
the citron, and the grape, which there
refuse their fruit, here give it in per-
fection and abundance.

The districts of Ximena and La
Sauceda follow; and to the West ex-
tends itself La Sierra de Villaluenga,
which contains seven villas, among
which are Aloucin, a great town,
Abroque and Coronil, a beautiful
place full of verdure and water, and
Montellano where the Sierra ends.
These I past through on my road to
Seville from Gibraltar in the year

SIERRA OF RONDA 1760, and a more delightful country
my eyes never wish to behold.

Its Products. Many are the quarries of excellent

Quarries of Marble marble all over the Sierra de Ronda, both black, white, red, grey, and mottled: that of the Sierra de Cortes is very beautiful: I brought away samples of it, together with those of the other districts. Less valuable, though more prized, are the mines of Gold and Silver Mines gold in the Sierra Bermeja; under Montecorto is another of silver, where there is a profound pit, and at its mouth mountains of escoria or rubbish, from which the district took its name, according to the opinion of Don Juan de Ribera; this mine is very ancient, and was first opened by the Phœnicians.

Near

Near Ubrique are mines of lead; Book II.
 and lately were begun by the Marques Lead.
 de Pilares near the Sierra de Gaucin,
 fabricks of iron and tin, and founderies Tin.
 for cannon, whose construction cost Iron.
 300,000 dollars.

The loadstone and amyanthus form Loadstone.
 whole mountains; this latter I met Amyanthus.
 with in the Sierra de Toloz; its pro-
 perties are very wonderful; the an-
 cients were well acquainted with the
 amyanthus, the Greeks called it *ασ-
 βερος*. I have in my cabinet several
 specimens of it, and, by repeated ex-
 periments, found it to be of the true
 kind, enduring the most fierce fire
 without injury to its texture; writing
 paper has been made of it, though
 more for curiosity than use; the Ro-
 mans, it is thought, rendered the
 A 2 2 amyanthus

SIERRA OF
RONDA

amyanthus soft by steeping in water, and worked it into cloth by the help of thread to hold it together, folding the bodies of their dead in it when they laid them on the funeral pile, and thereby preserving the human ashes from mixing with those of the combustibles that were consumed with them. Urns have been dug up in Italy with a cloth of amyanthus wrapped over them.

Deſcription
of it

It is generally found in hard brown flakes, ſticky, and full of fibres; within white and ſoft, coming off and adhering to the touch like the wing of a moth; you may crumble it between your fingers to powder; the chemiſts uſe the amyanthus, and account it an efficacious antidote againſt poſſons.

The

The crop of scarlet dye is not near so considerable as it used to be, owing to the great destruction of the Coscojos, or holm oaks, on which it breeds. The grana is a small worm as red as blood, engendering in the spring on those trees. The natives collect and form them into cakes; they dye cloth or silk of the richest scarlet; the ancients knew no other, nor the Spaniards before the discovery of the cochineal in America. It is still a very lucrative trade to those that follow it; and, considering the extravagant price of cochineal, I wonder it is not more encouraged.

Book II.

Grana.

Description
of them.

Springs of light crystalline, and most salutary water, abound in every part; some as cold as the snowy hills from which they rise; others wash

Excellent
Waters.

SIERRA OF
RONDA.

linen without the aid of soap, as in a fountain near Gaucin: in a garden of Alfaro is another whose water wonderfully whitens the skin. By the celebrated convent of Las Nieves, on the road from Ronda to Malaga, spring two fountains near each other; the one sweet, but its companion exceedingly salt, forming crusts of a vermillion colour and redoubled acrimony.

Fine Air of
the Sierra.

The air of these Sierras is generally cold, especially the capital, situated in the midst of so many snowy mountains; but this inconvenience is balanced by the quantity and cheapness of fire-wood, and a dry and wholesome climate, where both men and animals enjoy uninterrupted health, and very long lives; whence the Ronda proverb:

En Ronda los hombres
De ochenta años son pollones.

Here at eighty years
A man a boy appears.

BOOK II.
Longevity of
the Inhabi-
tants.

Not many years ago, in the caverns and precipices of Ronda was missed a raven, who annually built there, and which those Spaniards, who conquered the country and first peopled the town, took notice of in 1485, without Example of it. fear of equivocation, from the singularity of some white feathers in its tail and wings [*a*]. The women here Beauty of the Sex. are worthy of our attention for their beauty and elegant shapes; most extraordinary is their fruitfulness, and it

[*a*] Pliny has quoted Hesiod for the author of a received opinion, "that the life of a crow exceeds that of a man nine times over." Plin. lib. vii. cap. 48.

SIERRA OF
RONDA.

Their Fruit-
fulness.

is very common for them to be the
mothers of twelve to twenty children,

Panegyrick of
the Sierra de
Ronda.

Casting an eye on this happy re-
gion, we shall find abundant reason to
bless that Almighty Being, who with
a most liberal and ample hand has
endowed it with so exuberant a fer-
tility. If we ascend the mountains
and hills to the North, there we find
in the greatest perfection all the fruits
of Great Britain, and a cold air that
needs the warmest rays of the sum-
mer's sun; again in the valleys and
Sierra de Gaucin, a climate so benign
as to produce the orange and grape,
and ripen the fruit and corn be-
fore any other part of Andalucia.

Its Gardens.

The gardens of the city of Ronda
extend a long league on the banks of
the

the river; in them nature is so luxuriant, and the trees grow to such an astonishing size, as to need the assistance of props and poles to support the overcharged branches; the windfalls of which, gathered in baskets for the nourishment of their swine (while the acorn and chestnut is ripening) amount yearly to above an hundred thousand bushels; in these gardens I was shewn a walnut-tree, whose tithe generally surpassed 10,000 nuts; its prodigious bulk may thence be imagined: a noble tree, which may well stand in competition with the famous chestnut of the Alpujarras that housed a family within it [b].

[b] This chestnut was in the village of Rubion, in the taa or district of Pitres; a woman and her children lived in the hollow of the tree, and under its branches were placed the silk-looms.

Lilies,

SIERRA OF
RONDA.

Flowers.

Lilies, violets, pinks, myrtles [c], roses, woodbines, and a thousand other flowers, enamel every part of these hills in extravagant profusion, and nourish an infinite number of bees, whose well-peopled hives yield such a superabundant racolta [d] of honey and wax, as gives credit to the old Moorish chronicles ; which report, that the kings of Granada paid, in tribute to the Christian monarchs, wax more than sufficient for the expence of all Spain.

Honey and
Wax.Medicinal
Herbs.

For medicinal herbs the Sierra de Ronda is a most valuable botanic gar-

[c] On the last day of my journey from Granada to Ronda, we were lost in a grove of myrtles; and while the muleteers went different ways to explore the road, I set myself down in a wilderness of sweets; the trees around me were from 12 to 20 feet high, and in full bloom; the myrtle is so common in Spain, that the bakers heat their ovens with it.

[d] Racolta is a Spanish term for an annual harvest or crop.

den [*e*]: the shops of the druggists Book II.
not only of Spain but of the Indies,
are hence supplied.

These mountains shelter red par- Game and wild
Beasts of the
Sierra.
tridges, and quails; both roe-bucks
and fallow deer; rabbits, hares, and
mountain goats, whose young are the
ordinary food of the dreaded eagle; in
the shelter of their boundless woods
range at large the wolf [*f*], the

[*e*] Those which I could learn the Spanish
names of are the following :

El Allazor	Las Dos Salvias	El Obrusco
La Angelica	El Escordio	Orozuz
La Artemisa	La Encorbada	La Oropesa
La Betonica	El Hypericon	El Polipodio
La Chirivia	El Lupulo	Regaliza
La Ciento en	La Manzanilla	El Racimillo
Grana	La Madre Sel-	El Suzon
La Colutea	va	La Salva Ra-
Corona de Rey	La Mil in Rama	bia
El Siclamino	La Zamarilla	La Zexa

[*f*] The wolves of the Sierra de Ronda are most
bold and daring ; in winter, when the ground is
covered with snow, they often come in troops to
the high lands, and attack travellers ; nothing but
fire-arms can intimidate them ; they will some-
times surround the oxen yoked to a cart in spite

SIERRA OF
RUNDA

the fox, the fierce boar, polecat, and racoon, ginetta [g], hedge-hog, weasel, ferret, squirrel, cameleon, and a mountain cat, called, in Spanish, *de clavo*, from his spotted skin; in strength, size, and fierceness, little inferior to the tiger; with these conformed in former ages bears, the last of which race was killed in the grove of the Cæsars in 1571: the wild bulls of the Sierra de Ronda are likewise famous all over Spain; hence the circus's of Seville, Cadiz and Malaga are supplied.

of the driver; in which case they are forced to unyoke them, that they may the better defend themselves, else the wolves will tear their flesh off their haunches by piece-meal.

[g] The ginetta is a species of the civet-cat, which is peculiar to Spain, and to be found in no other part of Europe; it bears a bag under its tail, which emits a perfume, though not very strong; the tail of this animal is as long as its body, and beautifully marked with black and white rings: in Buffon may be seen a good plate
of

I will close the natural history of Book II.
 Ronda (which deserves our best at- Wild Fruits
of the Woods.
 tention, and a far abler pen) with a
 note of the wild products of its most
 fruitful woods: at their roots grow
 potatoes, yams, pig-nuts, truffles, mo-
 rells, mushrooms, asparagus, and ar-
 tichoaks of different sorts; the loads of
 chefnuts, He only who created them
 is able to count; equally abundant
 are the delicious acorns [*b*], algarobas,
 medlars, madrõnos, or wild straw-
 berries, pines, figs, almonds, wild

of it; but that author is mistaken in asserting that
 the ginetta can only live in low and marshy spots;
 the mountains of Ronda abound with them.

[*b*] The acorn in Spain is sweet, large, and
 delicate; the Spaniards with reason give it a place
 at their table; the apple of the pine in Spain
 contains in every nob a small kernel, very pala-
 table; the natives steep them in treacle, and call
 them piñones; the madrõno is exceedingly good,
 but has the peculiar effect of intoxicating the
 brain of those who eat them too freely.

SIERRA OF
RONDA.

pears, plumbs, grapes, apples of numerous kinds; among them a small red sort, called mostafo, inferior to none in the garden: a man banished by violence or mischance from society, and sheltered in these forests, would never want a plentiful support, and would have reason to call to mind the golden age of our first forefathers.



E R R A T A.

V O L. I.

Pag. Lin.

- 31. 12. *add*, at Damascus.
- 76. 10. *after reverse, insert is.*
- 78. 8. *for god, read gods.*
- 80. 6. *dele long.*
- 85. 19. *after N° insert 1; after 4, insert 7, 8, 9, 10.*
- 88. *Note, medal N° 3. read N° 8.*
- 97. 17. *for thence, read and.*
- 103. 7. *dele large.*
- 105. 1. *dele small.*
- 112. 6. *for three, read thee.*
- 119. 4. *for N° 6, read N° 5.*
- 14. *after N° 2, insert N° 5.*
- 15. *after N° 9, insert N° 10.*
- d°. *after N° 12, insert N° 13.*
- 16. *for N° 6, read N° 5.*
- 122. 1. *for N° 12, read N° 13.*
- 11. *for N° 18, read N° 23.*
- 17. *for from, read for.*
- 123. 2. *for N° 14, read N° 17.*
- 6. *for N° 19, read N° 14.*
- 125. 1. *for N° 15, read N° 18.*
- 3. *for N° 13. 16, and 17, read N° 12, 13. 19, 20.*
- 128. 7. *for N° 20, read N° 15.*
- 131. 20. *for N° 14, read N° 17.*
- 135. 11. *for N° 15, read N° 18.*
- 13. *for N° 16, read in another coin quoted by Flores.*
- 142. 4. *insert, of which I drew a view.*
- 211. 11. *after high, add as.*
- 272. 12. *for Morenoc, read Morena.*

